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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy, rain. Temp. 12-5 (53-41). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-8 (52-46). LONDON: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 8-6 (46-43). Tomorrow, changed. Yesterday's temp. 7-5 (45-41). STOCKHOLM: Slight. ROME: Clear. Temp. 17-8 (63). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 7-1 (44-34). Yesterday's temp. 8 — 4 (46-35).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

هكذا من الأصل

	15 S	Lebanon	£1.00
	18 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	18 L.Fr.
	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.35 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.4?
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D



Associated Press.
Peter Lorenz (right) answers newsmens' questions.

Held in Basement Cell

Lorenz Gives Account Of W. Berlin Abduction

By Ellen Lentz

ERLIN, March 5 (NYT).— r Lorenz, the Berlin political er who was released at mid- t after spending 135 hours in hands of armed kidnappers, today he was handcuffed and ged and held in a cell in the ment of a West Berlin house ng his ordeal.

e said he had "no idea" where was and could not identify his ors, who wore hoods over their s. At least four men and one an were involved, and possibly e.

t a news conference in city , the chairman of the Chris- Democratic party called on democratic forces in Germany stand together and fight ter- sm and radicalization." He ed that his abduction—the political kidnapping by Ger- s in Germany—might not re- n an isolated case. "It can be eated anywhere and against body else," he said.

Looking pale but composed, Mr. Lorenz, a 52-year-old lawyer and father of two sons, told newsmen how the kidnappers, a group of leftist extremists who call themselves the Second of June Movement, bound, drugged and gagged him after overpowering him in his automobile on a suburban street in West Berlin Thursday morning.

He said he was picked as the victim of the kidnapping—three days before the election—because he was the mayoral candidate of the Christian Democratic party and "the kidnappers realized they could exert the highest degree of pressure this way."

The extremists obtained the release of five prisoners—two men and three women convicted of various serious crimes—and their flight to asylum in Aden, in South Yemen. In compliance with the kidnappers' demand.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

olby Admits CIA Examined ersonal Mail of Rep. Abzug

ASHINGTON, March 5 (AP). ie Central Intelligence Agency a file on Rep. Bella Abzug, .Y., which included informa- obtained by opening her per- l mail, CIA director William y acknowledged today.

considerable amount of mat- in your file should not be in e," Mr. Colby conceded to the gresswoman as he provided with a copy of the file, which agency has kept on her activ- since 1953.

that year, the congress- an said, she represented var- entertainers as a private at- ey before the now defunct se Un-American Activities mittee.

lut there are certain aspects ch are legitimate in this file," Colby said, testifying before a se subcommittee about a list iles that the agency keeps on citizens.

r. Colby defended the inclu- in the congresswoman's file her contacts in 1972 with bers of the Provisional Revo- mary Government of South nam, or Viet Cong.

t is perfectly proper for the to follow the acts of that mamese organization," Mr. y said. He told the congress- an: "We were not following

ne file also detailed Rep. ug's appearances at anti-war es in the United States.

hile Mr. Colby was testifying re the subcommittee, leaders he Senate investigation of the and other U.S. intelligence ations reported they received ualified pledge of cooperation a President Ford.

hairman Frank Church, D- o, and Sen. John Tower, R- as, of the Senate Select Com- ee conducting the inquiry said r meeting with Mr. Ford that President expressed the desire aid them, but would weigh r requests for information on ase-by-case basis.

tight now, it's the position I ld expect the President to ," Sen. Church said.

r. Colby said that he turned Rep. Abzug's file to her in onse to a request she made wing news reports of domes- spying by the CIA. He assured that the CIA no longer keeps le on her and that there is record of her activities on a nt fact-finding trip she made Vietnam.

acknowledging the opening er mail, Mr. Colby said it was of an agency program of eillance of mail between the ted States and Communist



AP.
Bella Abzug

countries which was ended in 1973.

Mr. Colby said that Rep. Abzug was among four members of Congress whose names appear in CIA files as a result of their anti-war activities.

He described in detail for the first time files on Americans ranging from suspected foreign intelligence agents to workers in a plant performing work for the CIA.

He did not provide figures on the total number of files, but his 23-page statement left little doubt that the names of hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Americans are listed in agency files. In addition, Mr. Colby said that CIA files contain "information on several million foreign political, military, scientific, economic, technical and cultural personalities."

Among the files on Americans described by Mr. Colby were records of CIA contacts with members of Congress and their staffs; records of agency briefings and other contacts with journalists; records of individuals and firms who cooperate with the agency in the collection of foreign intelligence, and personnel records on agency employees.

The agency is required by law to publish a complete list of all its records later this year.

Mr. Colby said that the agency had begun to destroy files that were not related to legitimate intelligence or security needs but said the destruction has been suspended because of the investigations now under way. But, he added that the process of separating the questionable files from the rest of the agency's records would continue and that "after the investigations are completed, the best disposition of these materials is destruction."

OPEC Set For Freeze On Prices

Would Negotiate Pact With West

ALGIERS, March 5 (UPI).— The leaders of the world's major oil-producing countries have agreed to negotiate a long-term price freeze with the industrialized West, according to a draft declaration.

The leaders or high-level representatives of the 13 member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were meeting here for the second day today.

A copy of the draft declaration was made available in advance of its publication at the parley's end tomorrow.

The OPEC countries, it said, "are prepared to negotiate the conditions of a stabilization of oil prices so as to permit the consumer countries to carry out the necessary adjustments in their economies."

In return, the oil producers demanded oil price guarantees, protection for their investments abroad, reform of the world monetary system and major development aid for the Third World.

The draft declaration was worked out by the OPEC countries in a series of meetings over the past month. Delegation sources said they expected the approved wording to be close or *identical to that of the draft.*

It was unclear whether the freeze would be tied to an inflation index, which has been under discussion by OPEC ministers. The index would raise or lower the price with the rate of inflation.

The declaration also set no specific time for the freeze. It implied that the price block would last well beyond the end of the freeze established last month and scheduled to expire Sept. 30.

'Prepared to Negotiate'

"The member countries of OPEC are prepared to negotiate with the most developed countries, either bilaterally or through international bodies, the granting of financial means to permit the growth of the economies of those countries, while at the same time they [the industrial countries] guarantee the value as well as the security of the assets of the OPEC countries," the declaration said.

From the industrialized nations, the OPEC leaders asked a guarantee of the "value as well as the security" of its petrodollar assets.

The West, it said, "should accept an authentic reform of the international monetary system to ensure an equitable representation and guarantee the interests of all developing countries."

Both OPEC and the West should "contribute to the progress and development of the developing countries," it said. This stress on aid to the developing countries was urged by Algeria, but some other OPEC countries gave aid relatively low priority, conference sources said.

The declaration also agreed "to establish a close cooperation and coordination to maintain the balance between production and the needs of the world oil market."

Venezuela, among other OPEC countries, has been urging the organization to set firm production quotas. Saudi Arabia has led opposition on the grounds that this would be provocative to the West.

The heads of state of Ecuador, Venezuela, Kuwait, Gabon, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Iran and Algeria are attending the summit. Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Indonesia, Nigeria and Libya sent government ministers.



Associated Press.
SHELLING VICTIM—A woman wounded in a rocket attack of Phnom Penh is carried to safety by rescuers as Khmer Rouge stepped up attack on Cambodian capital.

Marines Alerted for Evacuation

U.S. Cargo Jet Hit at Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, March 5 (AP).—Rebel artillery shelling Phnom Penh airport hit an American plane for the first time today after the DC-8 cargo jet landed *with a load of rice.*

U.S. officials decided to halt the emergency airlift for the rest of the day. No injuries were reported among the crew of the World Airways plane, and diplomatic sources said it returned to Saigon's Tan Son Nhut air base with only minor damage from shrapnel.

Airport sources said that two persons on the ground were killed, and at least 20 were wounded as more than 50 rockets and captured U.S.-made 105-mm shells struck the airport area in the heaviest attack by the Communist-led insurgents so far.

Pentagon sources in Washington said that the flights were *halted for the remaining three* hours of daylight after the plane was hit. They said that officials were assessing the situation and would decide whether to resume the flights.

In Washington, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said that the United States would have to reassess its emergency airlift of military supplies into Cambodia if the Cambodian government was unable to provide adequate protection for the Phnom Penh airport.

The Defense Department insisted that no orders had been issued to suspend the airlift.

An airlift of fuel and ammunition was mounted five months ago with U.S. funds and civilian American crews to help President Lon Nol's troops hold off the Khmer Rouge forces. The airlift was expanded last Thursday to include rice after relief agencies said civilians were suffering malnutrition. The rebels have severed road and river supply routes.

In Washington, the State Department disclosed today that six initiatives for peace in Cambodia had been undertaken by the United States in the last five months and that efforts are continuing for an early compromise settlement.

At a news conference, Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib, in charge of East Asian affairs, refused to identify the dates, places or intermediaries but said that the full details had been given to the appropriate members of Congress.

Kuwait Will Take Over Rest Of Foreign Oil Concessions

KUWAIT, March 5 (AP).—Kuwait announced today that it would take over the remaining 40-per-cent share of the country's oil operations held by British and American firms.

The acting oil minister, Abdel Rahman Atiki, said the government will initiate "participation" talks with British Petroleum and Gulf Oil Tuesday in order to achieve 100 per cent state control of oil. The government already holds 60 per cent of the Kuwait Oil Co., through which BP and Gulf operate in Kuwait.

Mr. Atiki said the foreign companies would be retained as production and marketing contractors.

A similar statement was made by oil minister Abdulmoutaleb Kazimi in Algiers, where he is attending the conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

"From this moment on, the Kuwaiti state has become owner of the totality of the shares held up to now by the two companies, namely 40 per cent. Consequently, Kuwait's petroleum has returned to its rightful owners," Mr. Kazimi was quoted as telling the Algerian news agency.

Mr. Atiki was oil minister until last month when he became finance minister, and Mr. Kazimi moved into the oil ministry.

Kuwait Oil Co. accounts for more than 95 per cent of Kuwait's daily production of crude oil, now estimated at 1.8 million barrels. The drop from the 1974 level of 2.37 million barrels is attributed to decreasing world demand. Kuwait is the world's fourth largest exporter, after Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela.

Saudi Arabia is negotiating terms with the Arabian-American Oil Co.—Aramco—for a complete takeover of its operations. Aramco is owned by four U.S. firms —Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard of California.

Abu Dhabi is contemplating a similar move. Its negotiations with BP and Compagnie Francaise des Pétroles were called off last month because of a dis-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press.
OIL TALKS—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne talks with the Shah of Iran and Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein at OPEC summit meeting in Algiers.

Carrier With Marines Reported on Its Way

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, March 5 (WP).—A U.S. helicopter carrier with about 1,500 marines aboard has been ordered into the Gulf of Thailand in case it becomes necessary to evacuate American citizens from Phnom Penh, informed sources said.

It also has been learned that a smaller force of marines at the U.S. Marine base on Okinawa—about 300 men—has been put on alert for similar duty.

Sources portrayed those actions as only part of a contingency plan if the need arises to evacuate the 400 or so U.S. citizens still in Phnom Penh.

While the situation in the surrounded city remains grim, sources here say there has been no call for an evacuation nor is it certain that one will be necessary. Even if the situation worsens and an evacuation eventually is called for, sources

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Terrorists Raid Tel Aviv by Sea; 3 Reported Dead

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, March 5.—Arab terrorists armed with submachine guns and grenades blasted their way into a seafront Tel Aviv hotel tonight, witnesses said. First reports said that at least three Israelis were killed.

The terrorists were believed to have landed at night by boat and were holed up on the roof of the hotel. Security forces said first reports indicated that up to 12 terrorists had stormed the hotel.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the raid.

A statement distributed by the guerrilla news agency Wafa said that a raiding party armed with machine guns and anti-tank rockets were fighting a "fierce battle" with Israeli troops in the city.

"Panic broke out when the first shots were heard," a witness said.

The firing scattered people in the seafront area, hub of Tel Aviv's night life. Police and troops raced to the scene.

"There's bombs and shooting," a hotel official said.

The manager of a movie theater in the area under attack said that the action began shortly after 11 p.m. when there were about 200 persons in his theater.

The manager said that he ordered the patrons into the theater's bomb shelter. They were evacuated from there by troops an hour later as the battle raged.

He said that no terrorists had entered the theater by the time he made the telephone call. A one-minute burst of gunfire was heard over the telephone.

Reinforcements Sent

Armored personnel carriers rushed troop reinforcements to seal off the hotel and military spotter planes roared low over the battle area.

Unconfirmed reports in Tel Aviv said that gunfire was heard in Tel Aviv's business quarter, more than a mile from the three-story hotel the gunmen first attacked.

Troops in full battle gear sealed off the streets around the Savoy Hotel on the Mediterranean seashore.

Flares illuminated the quarter and an army helicopter hovered above the hotel occupied by the terrorists.

Troops of Israel's border police force found an abandoned boat on the beach a few hundred yards from the scene, indicating the raiders had infiltrated Israel's largest city from the sea.

It was the first direct seaborne assault on Tel Aviv by Palestinian guerrillas, although the Israeli city had often been the target for bomb blasts and other guerrilla activities.

The attack was the first reported terrorist incursion inside Israel since Dec. 11, when a terrorist threw hand grenades into a Tel Aviv movie theater, killing two persons and wounding 38. The terrorist was killed in that attack.

Witnesses said that casualties were loaded onto ambulances and driven to hospitals. The attack in Tel Aviv, Israel's main city, came only three days before Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was expected in Israel on his latest Middle East peace mission.

Kissinger Begins Trip To Mideast

Pauses in Britain To See Callaghan

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left by plane today for Britain on the way to the Middle East and an "open-ended" negotiating mission to get a broad second-stage Israeli-Egyptian settlement in the Sinai.

It is his ninth trip to the Mideast since the 1973 war. He was seen off by President and Mrs. Ford.

Mr. Kissinger's first stop is London and consultations with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan. Tomorrow, he is to make a side trip to Cardiff, Wales, accompanied by the new U.S. Ambassador to Britain, Elliot Richardson, to attend a dinner in Mr. Callaghan's honor.

Diplomats in London said that Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin's experts have formulated a range of options for Mr. Kissinger to present to Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

All are based on an Israeli military pullback in Sinai in exchange for some matching Egyptian concession, probably a disavowal of the use of force against Israel.

Mr. Sadat reportedly advised Mr. Kissinger during the secretary's exploratory mission last month that Egypt would be ready to give some pledge of nonbelligerency to the United States, but not directly to Israel. Formal pledges to Israel, Mr. Sadat insisted, must await a final peace settlement.

Mr. Rabin has said that he is prepared to give up the strategic Mitla and Giddi mountain passes as well as the Abu Rudeis oil field, captured from Egypt in the June, 1967, war. "But for that, the political return has to be the end of the war, the end of belligerency."

Under a more limited agreement, Israel would withdraw about 30 miles but retain control over the passes and the oil field which supplies more than half of the oil used by Israel.

Mr. Kissinger's Middle East tour will begin Friday in Aswan at a meeting with Mr. Sadat. Its subsequent duration and itinerary are uncertain, although the State Department has spoken in general terms of a 10-day or two-week stay.

Assad Doubts Mideast Peace Unless U.S. Recognizes PLO

By Philip L. Geyelin

DAMASCUS (WP).—Despite his recent indication that Syria would ultimately be willing to sign a final peace treaty with Israel, President Hafez al-Assad sees no hope of reaching that point unless the United States is prepared to reverse its present policy and recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization "as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine."

In an interview with the Syrian President, this requirement emerged as a possibly critical precondition to further progress in the Mideast negotiation effort about to be resumed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Assad said that "separate moves which American diplomacy is trying to achieve" on an interim Egyptian-Israeli agreement for a further Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai "are leading in the opposite direction" from a final Mideast settlement or even an interim agreement.

"Peace can only be realized through a collective Arab movement" on all fronts, the Syrian leader argued. He specified that this must include further progress not only on the question of the Golan Heights but on the problem of the West Bank and the related issue of the "rights of the Palestinians."

It is with regard to the latter, he contended, that it would be necessary for the United States to do business directly with the PLO.

During the interview, conducted through an interpreter, he dismissed Mr. Kissinger's peace efforts up to now as "tiny acrobatic movements."

While he said he hoped that the secretary of state would be more explicit on his return to Syria about the need for simultaneous movement on all fronts, Mr. Assad clearly had some doubts that Syrian demands would be satisfied. Mr. Kissinger, he declared, "is in deep love with separate moves."

As part of a general interim agreement on all three fronts, Syria is prepared to agree to a further disengagement on the Golan Heights, he said. But he stipulated that it would have to be a substantial movement all along the Syrian-Israeli line.

With regard to the West Bank, however, the Syrian leader insisted that only the PLO could speak for what would be required as part of an interim agreement in advance of a new Geneva conference.

"If we all agree that peace cannot be established without a just solution of the Palestine question, and taking into consideration

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

10-Day Cairo Session Ends

Arab Unit Warns of Moves To Tighten Boycott of Israel

CAIRO, March 5 (Reuters).—The Arab Boycott Office resolved today to continue blacklisting firms that do business with Israel, and warned that it would institute new measures to tighten the boycott.

A statement by the boycott office reiterated that any company that did business with Israel would be banned in the Arab world.

The statement was issued after a 10-day session here of the boycott office, which administers the blacklist, currently governing an estimated 10,000 concerns.

At the meeting here, the boycott office said, new rules had been adopted as well as "measures capable of facing counterboycott plans." It did not say what the measures were.

The boycott was criticized in the United States during the last week. On Feb. 26, President Ford said that the U.S. government would investigate any allegations of Arab investors discriminating against U.S. Jews.

Today's statement by the boycott office said that the blacklisting was a legitimate defense measure, based neither on ethnic nor religious grounds.

Some blacklisted firms are owned by Moslems and Christians, the organization said, and some Jewish firms, which have no Israeli links, operate freely in Arab states.

Mohammed Mahgoub, the boycott office commissioner general, said that the boycott campaign has succeeded in strengthening Arab economies at Israel's expense.

Asked if his office would continue its work should a Middle East peace settlement be reached, he said: "We are continuing our work and are strengthening the boycott and we have nothing to do with politics."

Mr. Mahgoub and his colleagues believe that the number of concerns on the blacklist will dwindle rapidly as the Arabs' oil wealth lures firms away from Israeli business ties.

The boycott office says that, to get off the blacklist, firms which have trade with Israel must undertake to invest in the Arab world at least as much as they did in the Jewish state.

Boycott officials defended this measure as "fair compensation for the effects of previous investments in Israel which strengthened Israel's economy and war efforts."

8 Removed

In the 10-day session, the boycott office removed eight concerns from the blacklist, including a French arms firm, Engins Matra. The Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft of Austria was one of six concerns put on the list.

Officials said that a ban on Britain's Leyland Motors and a partial ban on Japan's Sony Corp. would be lifted when the two concerns conclude agreements they are scheduled to sign—Leyland with Egypt and Sony with Saudi Arabia.

A blacklist of "Zionist" banks was maintained. Arab investment companies are forbidden to underwrite international bond issues with such banks.

• Arab businessmen are annoyed at uproar in West over blacklist. Page 7.

Qatar Drops Oil Flow 7% Due to Glut

By Eric Pace

DOHA, Qatar, March 5 (NYT).—The global slump in demand for oil caused Qatar's oil production to fall to 480,000 barrels a day last month, more than 7 per cent below its normal level, officials of this Persian Gulf sheikhdom have disclosed.

The production decline is causing concern here, the officials said, because a substantial decline in oil revenues this year would wreck the development plans of Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad al-Thani, the emir of this barren peninsula which juts off from Saudi Arabia.

In addition, the fall in production has brought with it a decline in the supply of the gas that is mingled with the oil, they said. This gas is needed by a gas-liquefaction plant, a fertilizer plant and other industrial installations here.

Storage Tanks Full

"Not enough tankers came last month and our storage tanks are full and so we just had to reduce production," Bakr Ahmed al-Sharif, an executive of Qatar's Ministry of Petroleum and Finance, told a visitor. In previous months, Qatar's oil revenues had been running at roughly $2 billion a year.

Other cuts in production have been made known with varying reactions in other Middle East oil nations in recent weeks. Abu Dhabi has complained that its foreign-aid program is in danger. Iran has said that its reserves will last longer, and Kuwait is so rich that it is relatively unperturbed.

The whole question of oil demand and production is being discussed at the summit meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Algeria, which Sheikh Khalifa is attending.

After the conference Qatari authorities are expected to discuss Qatari oil production levels with foreign concerns that currently retain a 40-per-cent interest in the Qatar Petroleum Company Ltd.

'Chaos, Anarchy' Is Seen for India By Ousted Aide

NEW DELHI, March 5 (NYT).—An ousted cabinet official told Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today that her government was floundering and that "chaos and anarchy" loomed in India unless the Congress party spurred rapid social and economic changes.

The official, Mohan Dharia, 50, told a silent and packed Parliament that India's situation was "grave" and that there are "enormous social tensions and strains." He said: "This nation is facing unprecedented problems. The economic, social and political situation is in a state of ferment."

The former minister of state for works and housing and a widely respected figure in the Congress party was unexpectedly dismissed from his cabinet post by Mrs. Gandhi on Sunday after he publicly urged a dialogue between the Prime Minister and Jaya Prakash Narayan, 72, a follower of Mohandas K. Gandhi. Mr. Narayan has emerged as the leader of a powerful opposition force here.

Kuwait Plans Oil Take-Over

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement over a drop in production. These negotiations are expected to be resumed some time after the Arab League petroleum conference scheduled for March 10 in Dubai, sources here said.

Qatar was also expected to seek a complete takeover of foreign concessions, these sources said.

Kuwait-Exxon Deal

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPI).—Kuwait has signed a three-year agreement to sell petroleum to Exxon at $10.365 a barrel, industry sources said today.

Kuwait will provde 50,000 barrels a day until July 1 when the amount will be doubled.

The price is the rate fixed by OPEC. But Exxon has 60 days to pay after delivery instead of the usual 30 days. The extended credit period has the effect of reducing the price by about 10 per cent.



Associated Press.

ARRESTS—Helmeted police in Berlin loading suspected terrorist sympathizers into a van after raiding a commune following the release of politician Peter Lorenz.

Lorenz Case Stirs Angry Bonn Reaction

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN, March 5 (NYT).—After the kidnapping and release of Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democratic leader of West Berlin, a powerful wave of political reaction is gathering force here and in West Germany.

In a televised speech to the nation tonight, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said, "Many questions and doubts have been made known to me." Alluding to the state's release and flight to freedom of five anarchist convicts Monday in exchange for Mr. Lorenz's return, he said, "We were fully aware that we would have to pay a very high price. This high price can be justified only if the solidarity of responsible politicians in dealing with questions of domestic security is not forgotten the same day we got Peter Lorenz free."

But it has already begun to dissipate as Richard Jaeger, a conservative Bavarian deputy, proposed restoring the death penalty in Germany. However, most of Mr. Jaeger's colleagues, even Mr. Lorenz, have disowned his death-penalty proposal. Parliament will debate domestic security next Thursday.

The principal dispute over internal security is between two approaches that were vigorously discussed by the Cabinet in Bonn, and by the Berlin crisis group that was set up last Thursday after Mr. Lorenz's abduction.

The approach that won out was that of ceding to all the terrorists' demands, releasing five convicted anarchist prisoners and putting a 60-year-old Protestant minister, Heinrich Alberts, onto a plane with them to fly to Aden and back.

Refuse to Deal

Some people, notably the Bavarian conservative politician, Franz Josef Strauss, argued that the only way to act was to refuse to deal with the kidnappers, even taking the risk of the death of their hostage.

Now the question that will be debated in parliament is how to deal with the isolated, dedicated, ideological leftists who perpetrated the kidnapping.

His party's opponents see Chancellor Schmidt's Social Democrats as left-leaning, soft-headed idealists who have tolerated extremists too long and made them seem harmless. "We have to be tough," the opposition often says. The Christian Democrats and Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union in Bavaria will be making sure that the voters understand this between now and the general elections next year.

But what is "tough?" Mr. Lorenz today said: "We have an open democratic society here that should not be replaced by a police state. There are risks you have to take."

Common Approach

Mr. Lorenz said that "in the future, a common approach by all the democratic parties in the face of terrorism will be necessary."

A common approach seems the least likely thing to emerge from the Lorenz affair, the first example of the blackmail of a state by some of its own citizens in West German history.

A high-ranking Berlin political figure expressed disappointment at what was said to be Mr. Schmidt's first reaction to the kidnappers' demands. Reportedly, the Chancellor argued for taking a tough line because of the political consequences that might follow if they did not.

In the end, the government was careful to make sure that Mr. Strauss, the Christian Democrats' chairman, Helmut Kohl, and all other party politicians were in on the final decision Monday to let the prisoners go in hopes of getting Mr. Lorenz back.

Lorenz Says His Abductors Held Him in W. Berlin Cellar

(Continued from Page 1)

they were escorted to that country by Heinrich Albertz, 60, a former mayor, to verify their security.

The abductors themselves never sought safe conduct to get out of the country, West Berlin Police Commissioner Klaus Huebner said there were clear indications they were still in town and he ordered an extensive manhunt.

Police barriers were set up on all main thoroughfares during the night, and officials said they searched 87 homes and other premises and checked 4,000 automobiles and their occupants.

Mr. Huebner said 175 persons were questioned and 11 temporarily detained, but he acknowledged that there was no clue yet to the whereabouts of the extremists. He identified six men and two women, all sought previously for anarchist crimes, as suspects in the kidnapping.

The city's police force of more than 10,000 was put on alert for the hunt, and additional policemen were flown in from Bavaria and Hesse. British, French and American military police officers also participated in checking automobiles.

Mr. Lorenz said he felt his life was "in extreme danger" until he knew the government was ready to meet the kidnappers' demands. "I had trust in God," he said, "but naturally I was also afraid."

"Any alternative would have meant my death or a shooting between the police and my captors, and the outcome of that can be easily imagined," he said.

The politician said the kidnappers, "aside from holding me at gunpoint did not try to torture me." They behaved "correctly, under the circumstances," he said.

After having been drugged and bound, he was carried in a chest into a cell in the corner of a cellar, partitioned off by bars. A curtain hid the rest of the premises from his sight, he said.

"I had a makeshift bed, a chair and a table, a bucket and a place to wash," he recounted, "and I was given normal food, warm meals, sandwiches, tea and coffee." He said that as he was being overpowered in his automobile, the kidnappers gave him several injections in his legs and arms, but that he was not drugged later on.

"Throughout, the kidnappers acted in a manner of professional conspirators and appeared to have taken great precautions in planning and executing their operation," he said. He said they wore blue overalls and spoke only in whispers to hide their identity.

He said they took away his money and most of the personal and business papers he carried, but handed him 20 marks and some change before he was released. Blindfolded and hooded, the kidnapping victim was taken to a lonely park, the Volkspark Wilmersdorf, late last night and set free there. He walked to a telephone booth and called his wife.

Mr. Lorenz advocated more thorough police protection for politicians, but he also warned against any ideas "of emulating a police state." "We are an open society and must adhere to our democratic system," he said.

The Christian Democrat, who is known for his liberal views, emphatically rejected reintroducing the death penalty, a suggestion launched by some of his West German party friends in the last few days. "I was, I am and I will be opposed to capital punishment," he said.

Assad Assails U.S. Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Arabs are unanimous in regarding the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, and if the United States wants to push forward the process of peace, it is obvious in these circumstances that a contact with the PLO is inevitable. This is only logical," Mr. Assad argued.

Without saying as much, the Syrian President strongly suggested that recognition of the legitimacy of the PLO by the United States and Israel might prompt the PLO in turn to reverse its own policy and acknowledge the legitimacy of the state of Israel.

His attitude seemed to be that the United States and Israel could only find out what the PLO position would be by first recognizing the PLO. If one were "to put this question to the Palestinians," he declared, "they would say, 'You ask us whether we agree or not to the existence of Israel, but how can we answer when Israel denies our existence?'"

The Syrian government has been reacting with increasing concern and anger to reports of an impending separate, interim agreement on the Sinai between Israel and Egypt. The PLO's protests have been even more strenuous.

Not until now, however, has Mr. Assad publicly committed his own prestige and influence so explicitly in opposition to the direction in which American policy in general, and the Kissinger effort in particular, seems to be moving.

He raised at least the possibility that Syria would have serious second thoughts about even attending a reconvened Geneva conference if there were no more advance preparation than a separate Egyptian-Israeli move on the Sinai. "If such a separate movement takes place," he said, "then a decline is certain" in the chances of success for Mr. Kissinger's mediation efforts and another Geneva conference.

He took pains to limit his criticism to U.S. policy and Mr. Kissinger's strategy, and to Israel.

"I rule out the suggestion that President [Anwar] Sadat is in sympathy with separate moves," he declared, adding: "I believe that President Sadat is desirous of a common Arab move. Perhaps he gives this impression of sympathy with separate moves in the light of the narrow choices put before him by American diplomacy."

Two Nations Adopt Capital Punishment

Japan, Philippines Defy Global Trend

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 5.—Amid a worldwide trend toward abolition of capital punishment, Japan and the Philippines during the last five years have passed new laws carrying the death penalty.

In the same period, Sweden became the tenth nation in the world to totally remove capital punishment from its law books. Canada last year enacted a four-year moratorium on death sentences for all offenses by civilians except murder of police officers and prison guards. Argentina ended capital punishment in 1973 for civilians but retained it in the military code.

The United States is among three federal governments in the world that have abolished executions in some states. Thirteen U.S. states have done so, while 29 of Mexico's 32 states, and two of Australia's six, followed suit.

UN Document

These statistics were reported by the UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in response to a 1973 request by the Economic and Social Council of the UN for information from member states on the issue. The council, as well as the General Assembly, has several times voted resolutions encouraging abolition or restriction of the use of the death penalty.

Surveys in 1962 and 1967 by the United Nations found no significant difference in crime rates between countries with capital punishment and those without. Nor was any substantial change in serious crime levels discovered in countries which eliminated capital punishment.

"Since the issuance of these reports," Mr. Waldheim said in his current report, "a majority of the member states of the United Nations have gradually shifted from a position of concern about, but without a commitment on, the issue of capital punishment, to one favoring the eventual abolition of the death penalty."

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Associated Press.

AFRICAN VISIT—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, on his first trip to Africa as French President, is greeted in Bangui by Central African Republic President Jean Bokassa. They will participate in a summit meeting in Bangui of leaders of French-African nations.

Rhodesian Arrest of Militant Seen as Move to Split Blacks

DAR ES SALAAM, March 5 (Reuters).—The Organization of African Unity accused Prime Minister Ian Smith today of trying to slow progress toward African majority rule in Rhodesia by arresting nationalist leader Ndabaningi Sithole.

The OAU's liberation committee, which is headquartered here in the Tanzanian capital, said that the alleged reason for the arrest—that Mr. Sithole was plotting the assassination of his rivals—was calculated to sow disunity among the leadership and ranks of the African National Council, the united movement of Rhodesian black nationalists.

"It is intended to bring confusion and division among the people of Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] and thereby slow down progress toward majority rule," the statement said.

The liberation committee said it had learned of the "cowardly arrest" of Mr. Sithole yesterday by the "illegal minority racist regime of Ian Smith."

Rhodesia's eight African independent members of Parliament joined in condemning the arrest.

The government has said that Mr. Sithole will appear before Acting Chief Justice Hector MacDonald in a special court, which will examine the validity of the arrest. No date has been set, but official sources said it could be next week.

Reportedly Followed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 5 (Reuters).—The newspaper Rhodesia Herald reported today that Zambian special branch police trailed Mr. Sithole constantly during his last visit to Lusaka following a tip that he was planning the assassination of other African nationalists.

The Herald reported that Mr. Sithole had disclosed to friends Monday that he had been trailed when he was in Lusaka a few months ago, but it said that he did not know why he was being watched.

The report quoted what it said was a reliable source as adding, "The [ANC] delegation was protected day and night. Special precautions were taken because it was believed Sithole was plotting against other factions of the ANC delegation."

In an editorial today, the newspaper urged that Mr. Sithole's appearance before a special court be held quickly because the longer the delay, the greater the likelihood of public opinion—outside the country and among Africans here—"solidifying against the government and the settlement operation."

Rebels Hanged

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 5 (Reuters).—Three convicted African nationalist guerrillas were hanged in Central Prison here last week, the Information Ministry announced.

At their closed trial in Salisbury in November, the judge ordered that the only details that might be published were the sentences imposed and the sections of the Law and Order Maintenance Act under which the three were charged.

A UN Report Finds Apartheid Mentally, Physically Harmful

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 5 (Reuters).—South Africa's apartheid policy is harming the nation's physical and mental health and imposes a severe burden on the black population, a UN report said today.

The report, requested from experts by the World Health Organization, said that while the ratio of one doctor to 400 whites was among the world's highest, that of one for 44,400 nonwhites was one of the lowest.

"Apartheid results in the segregation by law of all services for the delivery of health care according to racial group, those whose need is greatest having the least access to preventive and curative facilities," the report said.

Labels for Blood

"The unscientific attitude underlying the whole concept of apartheid is illustrated by the legal requirement to label blood for transfusion according to the ethnic group of the donor," the report said.

The report said that it was obvious that mental health and social well-being were closely linked to the enjoyment of human rights, most of which were legally denied nonwhite South Africans.

"Only in South Africa is racial discrimination made compulsory by the government as a national way of life," the document went on. "Of the total South African population, more than 80 per cent are nonwhites who are subjected to the most extreme forms of racial discrimination."

More than 40 per cent of the labor force in black districts found the only outlet for their labor in white areas which constituted six-sevenths of the country, but they were not allowed to set up a home to bring families into those areas.

The report stressed the lack of any political or trade union rights, and said men had to leave their families and live in faraway hostels in order to work.

This provided a natural breeding ground for resort to prostitutes, for venereal disease, alcoholism, and for crimes of violence, the report said.

"For the wives and children who are left behind, the absence of the head of the family must clearly be a disturbing element generating feelings of doubt and insecurity," the report said.

Almost two-thirds of blacks admitted to South African mental hospitals were schizophrenic, while a sixth suffered from toxic and exhaustion psychosis and a twelfth from epileptic psychosis, the report said. Widespread malnutrition retarded the physical and mental growth of black children, it said.

U.S. Plane Hit In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

say the use of marines would only be a last resort.

Contingency plans are said to call first for the use of commercial or chartered airliners to remove U.S. civilians. The next choice is said to be use of military transports if the situation is judged too dangerous to fly commercial jets into the Pochentong Airfield just west of the city.

If it is judged unsafe to bring any big planes into the airfield, which is beginning to come within insurgent artillery range, then marine helicopters could make the 75-mile flight from the carrier Okinawa in the Gulf of Thailand. Marines might also be called on to secure the airfield and guard its approaches until the civilians got out.

The Okinawa left its port at Subic Bay in the Philippines recently, according to informed sources, and is headed for the Gulf of Thailand, southwest of the Cambodian coast. Helicopter carriers normally carry 20-25 helicopters and a battalion-sized (1,500-man) landing team.

A number of foreign embassies in Phnom Penh are said to be trying privately to coordinate evacuation plans, should an emergency arise, raising the possibility that U.S. planes or helicopters might be used to aid citizens of other nations.

Insurgent forces have cut all roads and stopped the major supply route along the Mekong River by use of underwater mines and well-entrenched forces along the banks.

The government's only lifeline for food, fuel and ammunition is the U.S.-chartered airlift into Pochentong Airfield.

Long-range rockets are hitting the general vicinity of the airport with increasing frequency, but they are viewed as not accurate enough to consistently hit and break up the runways.

Tougher Policies Urged on Hijacks

VIENNA, March 5 (Reuters).—Airline pilots from 63 countries called today for tough anti-hijack policies by all governments.

Capt. James O'Grady, president of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations, said, "The ultimate solution lies in the concept of no sanctuary."

Hijackers should know that they would be arrested, tried in court and punished wherever they went, Capt. O'Grady, an Irish pilot, said at the opening of the annual conference of IFALPA which represents 55,000 pilots.

French Soldiers Win Pay Hike in Protests

PARIS, March 5 (AP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday ordered pay increases and improved conditions for army conscripts in response to street demonstrations and other protests by men in uniform.

Pay for draftees, who do a year's compulsory service, will go from about 75 francs to 210 francs a month. The rate will still be next to the lowest in Western Europe, just above Italy. Draftees also will get one free trip home every month.

Landmine Kills 6

BEIRA, Mozambique, March 5 (Reuters).—A landmine explosion killed six African railroad workers on the trans-Zambia line about 170 miles north of here. An official statement said that the mine was placed during the war between Portugal and Mozambique guerrillas.

Paris Feeds Birth Control 'Pills' to Pigeons

PARIS, March 5 (UPI).—Once again municipal authorities in the French capital have declared war against the pigeon, but with a new weapon—birth control "pills."

Pierre Roger, director of the Action Center for a Clean Paris, decided on this new tactic in the perennial war against the city's 70,000 pigeons.

The "pill" being used is ornitrol, a chemical product which has already been effectively used in the United States, Mr. Roger said. It is harmless to human beings and animals but inhibits fertilization in the pigeon.

The female pigeon normally lays about 18 eggs a year. She will only lay sterile eggs once the ornitrol process has been completed, Mr. Roger said.

In a program which started Saturday, Parisians are forbidden to feed the birds for a period of 15 days. This is the time needed to distribute the chemical mixed with feed throughout the city, Mr. Roger said.

An Ounce a Day

Each pigeon must eat at least 30 grams (an ounce) of the treated grain daily for 10 days if the program is to succeed, he said.

The bird will then remain sterile for six months. The next mass population control program will start in the fall.

The aim, Mr. Roger said, is to reduce the number of pigeons to 20,000.

Any Parisian found feeding pigeons during the next two weeks is liable to a fine of 10 francs ($2.40) and any further offenses will cost 30 to 40 francs. All fines will go toward the cost of the treated feed.

Authorities have been trying for years to reduce the number of pigeons, which delight the tourists, dirty the facades of buildings and provide companionship for old people in parks.

Ninety per cent of all pigeons carry ornithosis, a virus which can be transmitted to human beings and which can provoke pulmonary ailments.

Authorities once tried deporting the birds en masse into the French countryside, but they returned.

Workmen placed slippery lubricants on the roofs of ministerial buildings to discourage pigeons from nesting between the gargoyles. The birds simply made themselves at home on nearby houses.

U.S. Pigeon-Fancier

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 5 (AP).—A year-long campaign to rid the city of thousands of pigeons is developing a new breed of pigeon-fancier in Lexington—the gourmet variety.

A barber makes pigeon pot pie from birds he gets free from the city. Another resident boils pigeons with celery and onions for a savory stew. Another says pigeon baked in barbecue sauce is great for the taste buds.

"We catch them alive and we give them away alive," a city official said. "There have been no complaints."

To date, 3,035 pigeons have been caught in traps and given away.

The official said the birds are tender because they don't fly much and they eat mostly grain.



هكذا من الأصل

awa Fears Pollution

lan for Maine Oil Refinery roubles U.S.-Canadian Ties

By William Borders

INT ANDREWS, New nswick, March 5 (NYT).—This rnmost area on the long er between Canada and the ed States has become the s of a diplomatic dispute that using concern in both Ot- and Washington.

issue is an American plan to build a $400-million oil refinery and deep-water port for tankers just across the border in Maine. Canada says this would present an "unacceptable environmental risk" to the Bay of Fundy.

"Sending supertankers through here is a severe hazard, one that we must not permit," said Dr. David Scarratt, a zoologist at a government research center in this seaport resort and lobster-fishing center. An oil spill is considered inevitable if the refinery is built.

Since a tanker would have to go through Canadian waters to reach the proposed site in the village of Eastport, Maine, people on this side of the border feel that Ottawa's opposition should have ended the matter immediately.

But they note nervously that the application to build the refinery, by the Pittston Co. of New York, is proceeding normally with Maine authorities and that many people in the United States are eager to increase the country's refinery capacity at a time of energy shortages.

The Maine state board of environmental protection is expected to make a decision next month on the application, which envisions a refinery with a capacity of 250,000 barrels a day, supplying heating oil to New England and New York.

The dispute over Eastport is one of several new irritants in the relations between the two countries as Canada adopts a more independent stance.

These are some of the others:

- Canada's decision to halt oil exports to the United States over the next few years and a threat to cut back on natural gas as well, which have prompted talk of retaliation in the U.S. State Department and in Congress.
- A plan by Seattle to generate more electricity by raising the level of a dam, which would flood 5,000 acres of the Skagit River Valley across the border in British Columbia.
- Recent legal moves to strengthen Canada's identity and to reduce U.S. domination, such as a government decision a month ago that is expected to halt the Canadian edition of Time magazine.

enya Claims uby Mine of Americans

IROBI, March 5 (UPI).— Kenyan government has said it now owns a ruby mine became the center of a ial last year involving top an officials and two Amer- businessmen.

tural Resources Minister ley Olotiptip told parliament sponse to a question that the —reputedly the largest in the —"now belongs to our gov- ent."

here was no compensation to anyone, as the former rs were not citizens of this ry," he said. He referred to of them as an "imperialist."

e scandal blew up in June Kenya forced the two Amer- , who had discovered the five months earlier in the National Park, about 200 south of here, to leave a.

e government expelled geol- John Saul on June 18 for dly being involved in "gem- and ivory smuggling" and then forced his partner and r roommate at the Massa- tts Institute of Technology, Miller, to leave the country.

Americans claimed that Kenyan officials trying to over the mine were involved eir expulsions. Mr. Saul said e time that Mama Ngina, of President Jomo Kenyatta, either a co-director or co- er in the Kenya Trade and opment Corp., the company moved in on the Americans' s.

sident Kenyatta, a few days Mr. Saul was expelled, said foreigners had no right to lt Kenya's mineral resources sively for their benefit. He that an "unscrupulous for- r"—a "hyena"—had been d to leave the country for g to do this.

e incident threatened to Kenyan-U.S. relations after ican business had more than ed in Kenya in two years ound $170 million invested in about 125 companies.

. Ambassador Anthony Mar- protested orally to Kenyan ters and sent the Foreign try a formal note objecting e manner in which Saul was to leave Kenya."

Saul later attempted to t his claim by bringing the r before a court in the port ombasa, but the suit was ed in favor of out-of-court ations. No announcement en made about the result of negotiations.

oway Probers cover Throttle 'Full Speed'

DON, March 5 (UPI).— igators of London's worst y disaster speculated today t could have been caused e driver committing suicide cking out and freezing at ntrols.

body of the driver, Leslie n, 56, was one of the last taken from the wreckage oorgate tunnel last night, g the final death toll at 41. and was on the brake that ever applied.

autopsy determined that he d from no disease that have led to a heart attack nilar seizure, leaving the or blackout theories.

Newson's cab had been d from 3 feet t- 6 inches ting the brick end-of-the- all Friday.

Newson was found at con- urned to the "full speed" This suggested there was empt to stop the train as d past Moorgate station m.

erflies Dying?

SHINGTON, March 5 (Reu- -The U.S. government has an intensive study to see er butterflies face extinc- The Fish and Wildlife e said that at least 41 species are threatened by rtage of food because of levelopment.

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United Press International.

CITY SWINGERS—Spring is in the air and these New York youngsters on the lower East Side all want to play Tarzan. All you need is a piece of rope, a burned-out building, a little nerve and no cops.

U.S. Job Frauds on the Rise As Unemployment Spreads

BOSTON, March 5 (AP).—The recession has created an upsurge in work-at-home frauds, fake training programs, franchise schemes and other gimmicks designed to lure people into seeking jobs that do not exist, according to the Better Business Bureau.

Across the United States, the increase in job fraud corresponds with the level of unemployment, according to the bureau's National Council in Washington.

In Massachusetts, where unemployment is about 10 per cent, versus a national rate of 8.2 per cent, "this sort of thing has picked up fantastically in the past six months," said Leonard Sanders, president of the bureau in Boston.

Pyramid Plan

The most serious problem, Mr. Sanders said, is the pyramid plan, in which the unemployed are persuaded to pay $1,500 to $2,500 for *the right to distribute a product and sell other franchises.*

The product, often fire alarms, soap or coupon books, is unimportant, Mr. Sanders said. The emphasis is on selling franchises at large profits.

"They are designed to entrap the gullible," Mr. Sanders said. "If you get in at the beginning, you have a shot at getting your money back. But most people don't."

Currently four of these plans are operating in Massachusetts, and one has taken in $3 million in the past year, Mr. Sanders said, "it's a multimillion-dollar ripoff."

Other gimmicks include:

- Resumé mills: These advertise as though they have jobs to offer overseas. But instead, they mail resumés, all written with the same formula, to firms with foreign operations. The fee is usually more than $200, and the service is virtually worthless as an employment technique, Mr. Sanders said. "The companies just throw them away," he said.

Money at Home

- Work at home: The ads say "Make money at home in your spare time." For a fee, a company mails materials necessary to make such items as children's boots, aprons and dolls. If the customer is not able to sell the products, the company promises to buy them—as long as they meet specifications. "The trouble is, they never meet the company's specifications," Mr. Sanders said.
- Training programs: Firms with names that sound like established companies run ads that appear to offer jobs for truck drivers and machinery operators. But applicants are told that first they must complete a correspondence training course, usually for more than $200.

"They imply that if you graduate from the course, you'll get a job," Mr. Sanders said. But the companies are actually correspondence schools, not truckers, and they have no jobs to offer their graduates, he said.

Simon Calls Bill On Taxes Little Aid in Recession

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon said today that the $21.3-billion tax cut approved by the House provides too much relief for lower income families.

The Treasury secretary told the Senate Finance Committee, which is working on the House-approved tax-cut bill, that a key factor in the economic recession is the 34-per-cent reduction in purchases of such durable goods as cars and household appliances.

The principal buyers of such durable goods are families with incomes over $10,000, Mr. Simon said. But he noted that only 44 per cent of the relief in the House-passed bill would go to *families with adjusted gross income* of between $10,000 and $50,000.

"It is clear that the purchase of durable goods has to be increased if the recession is to be turned around," the secretary said. He urged the Senate to accept President Ford's own tax-cut plan, which would target 57 per cent of its benefits on taxpayers making less than $20,000, but only 15 per cent on those families with incomes under $10,000.

Leading Soviet Sculptor Asks For Permission to Emigrate

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 5 (WP).—Ernst Neizvestny, perhaps the Soviet Union's most successful sculptor, has decided to apply for an emigration visa. As a result, he was expelled last night from the Union of Soviet Artists.

Mr. Neizvestny had long sought permission to make short trips abroad and had been refused despite his status as an officially acceptable, even honored, Soviet artist. This factor, he said, played an important part in his reluctant decision to try to leave permanently.

Last week he took the first step in the emigration process and asked the artists' union for a reference. He received it at a brief meeting Tuesday, but was told at the same time that he had been expelled from the organization. It was a formal, unemotional exchange, he said today.

Mr. Neizvestny, 49, specializes in massive stone monuments, but his crowded Moscow studio contains a number of smaller pieces he wants to take with him. Assuming he gets permission to leave, these will have to be assessed by the Soviet authorities and substantial duty exacted. "I cannot go without them," he said.

The departure of Mr. Neizvestny and his collection would be another serious blow to the Soviet cultural scene, already hurt in recent years by the emigration, exile and defections of prominent writers, musicians and dancers. Once gone, these people have all been ignored here, but Mr. Neizvestny would leave behind decades of work harder to obliterate.

Clash With Khrushchev

In the West, he is probably best known for his complicated relationship with the late Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev.

At a public exhibition in 1962, Khrushchev found Mr. Neizvestny's abstract paintings fit only for the "walls of urinals." But after his ouster two years later, Khrushchev asked to see the artist. The meeting never took place.

Nevertheless, when Khrushchev died in 1971, his family turned to the sculptor for the gravestone—a striking bronze bust and marble side piece in Moscow's Novidevichy Cemetery that attracted crowds of curious visitors last fall, when authorities closed the premises, ostensibly for repairs.

The incident with Khrushchev cost him his official standing for several years and later placed him in a category of acceptable nonconformists, tolerable enough to do state work, but not sufficiently reliable to be let out of the country.

"Things should be much better for me than they used to be," he said several months ago. "For a long time after my quarrel with Khrushchev I had no commissions. In the last two or three years, I've had many. And yet, I can't really say things are better. Then, I had hopes but no commissions. Now, I have commissions but no hopes."

Yugoslav Chief, 82, Starts Political Drive

Tito Moves on Foes to Prepare Transition

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE (NYT).—President Tito has begun a political campaign against suspected adversaries at home and abroad.

In the process, Yugoslavia's foreign relations have become thornier and rule at home is growing more autocratic. But the price is not too high, the government's defenders maintain, if Yugoslavia is to survive what is viewed here as a crisis looming upon the death or incapacity of the 82-year-old Yugoslav leader.

Marshal Tito still has a fairly robust constitution, but he realizes he may not be on the scene much longer, and is aware of the problems ahead. The first of these problems is nationalist separatism.

Since World War II, Marshal Tito's personal prestige has largely suppressed the traditional strife between the Balkan regions from which Yugoslavia was made up in 1918.

Welded Together

Many analysts believe that the Balkan peoples have become so unaccustomed to fighting each other *since Marshal Tito came* to power that the Yugoslav nation has been welded together for good.

But others take note of a 1971 census, in which residents of one of Yugoslavia's republics, Bosnia and Herzegovina, were directed to declare themselves as either Serbs, Croats or Moslems, which are Yugoslavia's legally recognized nationalities, or simply as Yugoslavs. Only 4 per cent declared themselves Yugoslavs.

The skeptics also assert that the nationwide use of a single, unifying language, Serbo-Croatian, has also declined since World War II, when the language was spread by soldiers. Now the language is rarely spoken in the predominantly Albanian province of Kosovo, or in Macedonia, whose language closely resembles Bulgarian.

Last spring, Marshal Tito reiterated his intention to leave his various offices to a collective leadership.

Within the government, the leadership will be an eight-member presidency, with one member elected from each of the six republics and the two provinces. The members will rotate the chairmanship between themselves in the Swiss style.

Some critics believe that this setup may emphasize rather than reduce nationalist friction.

"Can you imagine some Serb or Slovene presidency member taking orders when an Albanian from Kosovo takes the chair?" a critic said. "Not for long."

Marshal Tito has not indicated a successor as leader of the League of Communists.

It seems certain that there will be a struggle for power in the post-Tito era, both between individuals and nationalities. Its speedy resolution is likely to be the key to Yugoslavia's political survival.

Grave Problems

Grave economic problems taking shape now could exacerbate future nationalist strife, which has always centered on allegations of economic exploitation by rich Yugoslav republics of poor ones.

At present, the inflation rate in Yugoslavia is 32 per cent a year. According to government statistics, at least 10 per cent of the country's 5 million workers are unemployed.

About a million Yugoslavs are normally employed in Western Europe, sending more than $1 billion in remittances to families in Yugoslavia every year.

But as economic conditions in the West deteriorate, Yugoslav workers have been coming home by the tens of thousands.

Depression Feared

There are signs that Yugoslavia may be plunged into a severe depression at a time when the country's political stability can least afford it.

With all this in mind, the Tito government has acted harshly against real or suspected political troublemakers in recent months.

The government finally cast university autonomy aside last month to oust a group of dissident Belgrade professors.

Scores of people have been sentenced to prison in recent months, some for having allegedly planned terrorist acts and some merely for having written critical articles for foreign publications. In several cases, the defendants were prosecuted for offenses committed years earlier.

Major Case

(In a major case, writer Mihajlo Mihajlov, 40, accused of criticizing the Tito regime in the Western press, was sentenced last Friday to seven years at hard labor. He was also ordered to abstain from *any writing, public speaking or* broadcasting for four years after he has served his sentence.

(Court observers believed that the harsh sentence was ordered by President Tito himself).

Public attacks against the President, the Communist party, the government or their policies have long been criminal offenses, but a new statute under consideration would make such criticism illegal even in private homes.

The Yugoslavs also are worried about the international situation. In a gloomy New Year's message to the nation, Marshal Tito warned that détente, which he said has not developed very far, is not to be entirely trusted. He foretold a hard year for Yugoslavia, with mounting foreign pressures from the West in general and the United States in particular.

Almost alone among European leaders, Marshal Tito warns repeatedly of the danger of a general war in Europe.



Marshal Tito

It is difficult to tell whether Marshal Tito and his government worry more about the U.S. "imperialists" or the Soviet "hegemonists."

7 Bosnians Held

BELGRADE, March 5 (UPI).—Seven Bosnian nationalists have been arrested for alleged anti-state and hostile propaganda activities, Tanjug news agency said.

The seven—one of them a woman—face possible 15-year jail terms if brought to trial on the charges, which include agitation against the regime of President Tito and incitement to a return to Stalinist Communism in Yugoslavia.

U.S. Sea Adviser

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., has been appointed to participate in international talks in Geneva on a law-of-the-sea treaty. House Speaker Carl Albert named Rep. Gilman yesterday as congressional adviser to the U.S. delegation to the UN conference.

California Exonerates Teacher Who Posed Nude for Magazine

APPLE VALLEY, Calif., March 5.—A three-member state panel has decided that an Apple Valley High School physical education teacher should not lose his job for having posed nude for Playgirl magazine.

The panel, in a six-page decision, said yesterday that Lou Zivkovich should be admonished for making a "mistake in judgment," but that he is "indeed a responsible individual and fit to serve as a teacher in the district."

Mr. Zivkovich, 33, married and the father of two children, was threatened with dismissal by the district after his nude photograph appeared in the June issue of Playgirl.

The panel's report was based on a competency hearing conducted in January. The panel was composed of a hearing officer from the State Office of Administrative Procedures, and single representatives chosen respectively by the district and by Mr. Zivkovich.

Ronald Skipper, attorney for the California Teachers Association, said, "We feel this is definitely a victory for the teaching profession. It shows that teachers do have some right to a private life."

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Bhutto Seeks Talks, Not War, To Settle Dispute on Kashmir

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, March 5 (WP).—Pakistan would consider going to war again over the disputed state of Kashmir only if India rejected all efforts for a peaceful settlement, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said last night.

Although buoyed by the recent lifting of the decade-old U.S. arms embargo, Mr. Bhutto sought to play down the possibility of a military solution to the nagging Kashmir problem and to stress his desire for negotiations with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

"We're not going to activate a hostile policy," he said in an interview. "We're going to activate a policy of telling India they're obliged to talk to us."

'We'll Have to See'

But Mr. Bhutto, apparently not wanting to sound as if he was prepared to let the Kashmir issue fade away, put a hard edge on his otherwise quiet appeal for talks. "We're committed to the idea of a peaceful settlement," he said. "But we haven't signed a no-war pact. It's premature to say if hostilities are likely. But if all our peaceful efforts are exhausted, then we'll have to see."

The dispute over Kashmir, which has led India and Pakistan into battle in the past, has assumed prominence once again. Last week, Mrs. Gandhi announced that she and Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the Kashmiri Moslem leader, had reached agreement on the state's place within India.

Sheikh Abdullah, the 70-year-old "lion of Kashmir," renounced his extended fight for a plebiscite in which his followers could determine whether Kashmir should be part of India or Pakistan. In return for backing down, Sheikh Abdullah was named chief minister of Kashmir, in effect, the post he held, under the title of "prime minister," until he was deposed in 1953.

But while the agreement between Sheikh Abdullah and Mrs. Gandhi has seemingly put the issue to rest within India, Kashmir still remains a divided territory. Pakistan controls about a third of the state. The boundary between Indian-held Kashmir and what Pakistan calls Azad Kashmir (Free Kashmir) is a cease-fire line imposed by the United Nations Security Council following the 1965 Indo-Pakistani war.

"The dispute is still there," Mr. Bhutto said. "It's between India and Pakistan."

Mr. Bhutto contended that the Sheikh Abdullah-Gandhi "deal," as Pakistani newspapers term the accord, makes no fundamental change in the Kashmir situation, either domestically within India or between India and Pakistan.

"Abdullah has won nothing for the Kashmiri people," he said. "What benefits has he gotten for them?"

The only way for a permanent settlement to be achieved, he insisted, was through negotiations. He noted that under the Simla agreement, which he and Mrs. Gandhi signed in 1972, leaders of the two nations are to resolve the Kashmir dispute as part of the process of normalization.

House Unit Told Of Dangers on A-Plant Spread

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Director Fred Ikle of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said today that the spread of peaceful nuclear technology could lead to the illegal production of 75 nuclear bombs a year in foreign countries by 1990.

Describing the dangers of nuclear proliferation and nuclear *terrorism, Mr. Ikle told a congressional* subcommittee:

"We feel that many governments may want to acquire a ready option to produce weapons" in acquiring nuclear energy technology.

He made the statement to the National Security Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Ikle said the United States was particularly concerned about countries in the Middle East and Latin America diverting plutonium—a by-product in energy reactors—into the secret production of nuclear weapons.

Former President Richard Nixon offered nuclear energy technology to Egypt and Israel *last year during his trip to the* Middle East. The agreements have been held up over failure to reach accord on the safeguards against diversion.

Warning 'Whoop' Put In All Pan Am Jets

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—Pan American World Airways said yesterday that it has installed "whooper" crash-warning devices on all of its jetliners, making it the first major U.S. airline to meet new safety requirements set by the Federal Aviation Administration.

After the crash Dec. 1, 1974, of a Trans World Airlines jet in Virginia that killed all 92 persons aboard, the FAA issued an order requiring all U.S. airliners to install the crash-warning systems on all planes by Dec. 1, 1975. The devices cause a red light to flash on the instrument panel and a tape-recorded voice to shout "Whoop, whoop, pull up, pull up" if a pilot flies too close to the ground.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Thursday, March 6, 1975 *

U.S. Energy Compromise

The spirit of compromise now dominates the negotiations between President Ford and leading congressional Democrats on the energy problem. Though legislative and executive branches cling to their separate programs for reducing America's petroleum consumption, the differences between them have now narrowed into clearly negotiable range.

Congress has succeeded in its effort to restrain the President from imposing a highly inflationary $3 tariff on every barrel of imported oil. Though Mr. Ford vetoed the restraining legislation on Tuesday, as expected, he declared that he would voluntarily delay imposing the tarif increments announced previously until a broader policy could be agreed upon between Congress and the administration. He thus took much of the sting out of a test of strength on overriding his veto, a test that he might well have lost.

The most urgent difference between the program drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee and that offered by the administration is summed up in Treasury Secretary William Simon's offhand characterization of the "gasoline tilt" vs. the "gasoline dump."

In the administration's jocular imagery, the President's program is the "tilt." Though the increased tariff would apply to all petroleum products, the eventual price impact to the consumers would, in the latest calculations, be weighted toward gasoline. Federal Energy Administration analysts figure that the full $3 tariff, along with the decontrol of domestically produced oil, would have worked out to the equivalent of about a 10-cent-per-gallon gasoline tax, plus smaller increases in other petroleum products.

The Ways and Means Committee proposal, by contrast, would "dump" the entire tax onto gasoline, which accounts for about 40 per cent of this country's petroleum usage. The committee envisages a gasoline tax starting at five or 10 cents per gallon and moving upwards in increments to about 40 cents by 1979.

What is significant is that, whether by tilt or dump, both branches have come to recognize that gasoline must be the prime initial target for energy conservation. Gone is the talk, so troubling in President Ford's original statements, that all petroleum consumers should share in sharply higher prices, even though other uses for oil products are far less discretionary than automotive gasoline.

The other major point of difference, which may be more difficult to resolve, is whether imports of petroleum should be discouraged merely through higher prices, as the President proposes, or by the imposition of import quotas, administered by the federal government, as both the Ways and Means Committee and the vaguer proposals endorsed last week by Democratic leaders of both Houses would have it. This part of the energy package can probably wait until the more urgent tax and tarif issue is worked out.

From a threatening mood of confrontation, mounting for the past week, both White House and congressional leadership have wisely chosen the path of cooperation. Neither has lost from the process, and if the result is a constructively coordinated compromise, the nation will be the winner.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

West Berlin Elections

Social Democratic losses in the West Berlin elections are likely to prove less important locally than in their effect on the West German political scene, where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been seeking to stem a tide of Christian Democratic victories over the past year in state and municipal elections. Another test is coming on Sunday in the state of Rhineland-Pfalz.

The Berlin election outcome was influenced by some unique local circumstances, including the dramatic kidnapping by radical leftists of the Christian Democratic candidate, Peter Lorenz. But the major issues paralleled those in West Germany. Both in the Federal Republic and in West Berlin, the shift in votes has reflected discontent with the economy, concern over law and order, and distrust of détente.

Objectively, the voters' censure is surprising. The West German inflation rate and unemployment figures are among the lowest in Europe and even lower in West Berlin as a result of Bonn's heavy subsides. Former Chancellor Willy Brandt won the Nobel Peace Prize and the plaudits of the world for his Ostpolitik, which brought special benefits to West Berliners through the four-power Berlin accords. Despite some spectacular urban guerrilla activities and demonstrations by a small number of radical youth in the past, West German students have become more conservative in recent years and law and order have never been seriously endangered.

Nevertheless, the Christian Democrats have been able to exploit concern over these issues and have benefited generally by a feeling in the country that the time has come for a change. In West Berlin particularly, the Social Democrats have held power continually since the war, never winning less than 50 per cent of the popular vote. Their drop now to 42.7 per cent and the Christian Democratic rise to 43.9 per cent will, however, not succeed in ousting the Socialists from office if, as expected, they can form a coalition similar to that in Bonn with the small Free Democratic party.

Such a coalition government will introduce elements of political instability into the Berlin scene for the first time. Pressure on Bonn for a harder line toward the Soviet Union and East Germany, particularly on Berlin issues, will be likely.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Hopes in Spain

Pravda's recent publication of an article by the aging Spanish Communist exile, Dolores Ibarruri, is an event of some significance, for it marks a reconciliation between the Spanish Communist party and its colleagues in Russia, following coolness that had lasted since the Spaniards' outspoken criticism of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. The article calls for the formation of a common revolutionary front of opposition groups in Spain in expectation of post-Franco opportunities. The parallel with Portugal is clear, and Moscow is now evidently taking preparatory steps towards establishing a power base in Madrid as soon as the chance comes. The threat to Europe's southeastern flank intensifies.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

30 Years Ago at Yalta

At Yalta 30 years ago this week the about-to-be-victorious Allies redrew the map of Europe to the Russians' decisive advantage. The Poles were moved westward. The Germans were confined to smaller territories. The Finns lost the Karelian Isthmus. The Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—already absorbed into the Soviet Union—were quietly forgotten.

Now that 30 years have passed the first aim of Soviet diplomacy in Europe is still to secure a re-endorsement by 35 European and other governments of the injustices laid down at Yalta. When the Russians say that the forthcoming summit meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe must underwrite the 'inviolability of frontiers' what they mean is that 35 states instead of three should endorse the Yalta agreement.

. . . The Western governments will confront a decision to endorse a treaty which, although unjust, has nevertheless kept the peace for 30 years. They are still not certain what to do. In this nuclear age, the temptation will be strong to opt for peace, but with injustice—tempering the injustice wherever they can, and as they have done, by denouncing the Russians' misdeeds.

—From the Guardian (London).

Berlin Kidnapping

The kidnapping of West Berlin politician Peter Lorenz and the following actions have been planned and executed by the "Second of June Movement" with general-staff-like precision. Well-organized terrorists find affirmed what they already knew: When their threats are sufficiently serious, they are taken seriously. Acting along those lines, almost everything then becomes possible, especially since there still seems always to be some spot in the world suitable to serve as a hide-out for terrorists. Only a perfectly functioning system of international agreements could end this kind of action. . .

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 6, 1900

LONDON—The Daily Mail this morning prints the following dispatch of Richard Harding Davis from the Boer war front, which is copyrighted in Great Britain by the Daily Mail and in the United States by the New York Herald: "The entrance of the British forces into Ladysmith this morning was one of the finest sights ever seen. It was as affecting as a jubilee procession, as magnificent as the Tsar's entrance into Moscow and as full of enthusiasm as Admiral Dewey's welcome to New York."

Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1925

PARIS—After spending several weeks in southern France playing in the sunlight, the casinos and other amusement centers, Adolph Zukor, the American cinema king, has returned to Paris. Nothing is new under the sun, declared Mr. Zukor, who has the latest on Gloria Swanson's illness, knows just what her salary happens to be and is able to make a fair guess regarding what it may be in a year or so. He was all smiles and in good humor.



'I Want You All to Feel Secure About America's Foreign Policy Commitments . . . Have a Cigar!'

The Kremlin Postpones the Revolution

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Kremlin is telling the world's Communists that they should not use the present "crisis of capitalism" to foment world revolution. It is warning "leftist extremists" in Communist ranks against "adventurist" actions. Those who believe that it is possible "to ignite immediately the revolutionary energy of the working masses," it says, are wrong.

The Kremlin's conclusions, issued after a great deal of soul-searching among the Soviet leaders, appear in an obscure Moscow monthly, The Working Class and the Contemporary World. But the monthly is in fact the mouthpiece of the Kremlin institute concerned with the study of the world revolutionary situation and it closely reflects the views of those Soviet leaders who set the Kremlin's policies on these issues.

It was not so long ago that the Kremlin's spokesmen were telling the world's Communists, particularly those in Europe, that the "crisis of capitalism" presented them with a greater opportunity than they had ever had. Boris Ponomarev, the Politburo member responsible for the world Communist movement, has dropped that theme now.

Last year, he was saying that the crisis had now reached the point at which some link of the capitalist system may snap at any moment to open the way to radical changes. It was therefore important, he argued, to maintain revolutionary readiness as this was the first condition for making good use of the existing possibilities.

Be Prepared

This was promptly used by a Soviet military spokesman, Gen. Maltsev, writing in the Soviet Army paper, Red Star, as evidence that the Soviet Union must be prepared for any turn in the world situation. The implied argument was that the crisis of capitalism could lead to revolutions, and that the Soviet Union may be called upon to give them military support and thus become involved in war. In the military view, this meant that more money was needed for arms.

Now Ponomarev has changed his tune, and is more concerned with the possibility that the crisis of capitalism may bring fascists into power, particularly in Europe. The way to prevent that, he argues, is to work for an alliance of the left-wing parties, as the Communists and Socialists have been doing—not very successfully—in France. Ponomarev's mouthpiece, The Working Class and the Contemporary World, warns its readers that the "political maturity of the working class, and its degree of organization" are still too low to make full use of the opportunities presented by the crisis of capitalism.

The implications of this debate for the Kremlin's own policy may be traced in a series of speeches made by Soviet leaders. Brezhnev coupled the crisis of capitalism with the speeding up of the arms race, which he saw as leading to new threats, "real or potential," to world peace. This seemed sober enough—but it was quite mild when compared with the view expressed almost simultaneously by Mikhail Suslov, one of the Politburo's more hawkish members.

Suslov, using an older Marxist formula, proclaimed that the West's "reactionaries" would seek a way out of the crisis in international adventures, that is, war. Brezhnev, on the other hand, qualified his own discussion of a threat of war by emphasizing that the Soviet Union was now sufficiently "powerful and authoritative" to serve as a barrier to it. Suslov, in other words, seemed to think that the danger was greater than Brezhnev did.

Arcane Field

But first impressions are not always what they seem in this arcane analysis. In time, it became clear that the Red Star—which had previously favored the Suslov formula—had now also taken to quoting the harsher part of the Brezhnev formula, while dropping the phrases with which he had sought to soften it. This meant that the Brezhnev line was too soft for the hawks' liking.

The doves, for their part, used the Brezhnev formula to justify an even softer line. The Moscow monthly USA noted that, on the one hand, the crisis of capitalism posed new threats to peace, as Brezhnev had said. But on the other hand, USA pointed out, the crisis had also prompted the "ruling circles" of the West to take "new approaches to international problems"—that is, the very opposite of the international adventures of which Suslov and the Soviet Army paper had warned. These new approaches prompted by the crisis, USA explained, could be seen in the "positive trends" of U.S. foreign policy which had "on the whole" prevailed over the negative trends in recent years.

A whole string of quotations to this effect, from various Soviet writings, made it clear that the softened version of the Brezhnev formula had prevailed. A prominent journalist who usually pushes the Brezhnev line in the government paper Izvestia, A. Bovin, was given the job of telling the army hawks that the West's crisis was not as bad as had been made out. In the long term, he explained, the capitalist system would no doubt meet its doom, but for all practical purposes "it is entirely probable that capitalism will be able to overcome the present period of crises and upheavals."

The fact that the Soviet leaders have linked their debate about this crisis of capitalism with a debate on the possibility of war does not mean that the two are directly related—although they are indirectly associated in many ways. These two topics have often gone together in the Marxist controversies of the past, and the ritual of the debate requires that they should be linked now. It is this ritual, the habit of thinking in the same categories even though the circumstances have changed, that sometimes helps us to see through the words to the real issues behind them.

One of the major issues now concerns the effect of the "crisis of capitalism" on the arms race. Some of the Moscow hawks argue that the West will spend more rather than less on arms, in spite of the economic crisis or perhaps even because of it. They therefore believe that the Soviet Union should spend more, in order to anticipate anything the West, and particularly the United States, might come up with.

The Moscow doves, on the other hand, argue that the West's crisis is due largely to its huge arms expenditures. They evidently maintain that the Soviet Union should seek to show to the West, by its own conduct, that such expenditures are unnecessary. They believe that the West, because of its economic crisis, might now be more willing than in the past to accept a real measure of arms limitation and reduction—more real than the Vladivostok SALT agreement.

If the Kremlin shows the same restraint in its arms buildup as it is now showing by damping down the revolutionary ardor of "leftist adventurers," the Moscow doves may yet prove to be right.

Thunder on the U.S. Right

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford is fighting hard these days to hold the middle ground of American politics but he's getting into serious trouble with the huge Democratic congressional majorities on the left and with an increasingly critical Republican minority on the right.

His instinct is to compromise with the Democrats in order to get some kind of tax, energy and economic program through the Congress. He explained this in agreeing to suspend part of the controversial oil import fee and give the Democrats time to work out an alternate bill.

"I meant what I said about cooperating with the Congress," he told reporters. "What we don't need is a test of strength between the Congress and the President." But the Republican conservatives don't like his compromises, don't like his deficits, don't like his cabinet appointments, don't like his Vice-President, Nelson Rockefeller, and are beginning to wonder about him.

Fair Enough

In fact, they are not only organizing to promote their own conservative programs, which is fair enough, but they are beginning to talk about opposing him at the 1976 presidential nominating convention, if he runs, and to block the nomination of Rockefeller, if Ford doesn't run.

After a meeting of about 30 Republican conservatives at an eastern Maryland resort last weekend, Sen. James L. Buckley, Conservative of New York, told reporters that both Ford and Rockefeller might be opposed next year if they tried to be nominated. In any event, the conservatives wanted to avoid a "fait accompli"—meaning a Rockefeller nomination if President Ford decided to retire at the end of his present term.

Former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California doesn't come to Washington very often, but he was here this week supporting the new conservative bloc and stepping up his criticism of the President.

In an interview with United Press International, Reagan was quoted as saying that he had not made up his mind about seeking the presidency, but that it was "accurate" to describe Ford as a "caretaker president."

View of Liberals

He added that he would "not be displeased" if liberal Republicans such as Sens. Jacob Javits of New York, Charles Percy of Illinois and Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania left the GOP because they could not accept the views of its conservative members.

"That's up to them," he was quoted as saying. "A party cannot keep changing its philosophy for those who want to keep its name but do not subscribe to its beliefs."

Having invited his ideological opponents to take a walk, he proceeded to criticize Ford's latest cabinet appointments—presumably Attorney General Edward H. Levi of the University of Chicago; John T. Dunlop of Harvard, Secretary of Labor; William T. Coleman jr. of Philadelphia, Secretary of Transportation, and Carla Anderson Hills, a liberal Californian, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

"I don't believe a president should make appointments on the basis of trying to span a political spectrum," Reagan observed. "I think the President should make appointments of people who will implement his philosophy."

As a doctrine for an ideological conservative third party, this might be sound enough, but as a formula for winning the Republican nomination and the presidency it is almost as plausible and promising as George McGovern's ideological campaign of 1972.

The last nationwide Harris Poll on party preference gave the Democrats 47 per cent, the Republicans 21 per cent, and independents 32 per cent, so it is hard to see how the conservatives could hope to win within their party by splitting their dwindling ranks.

It is possible, of course, that Reagan could beat Rockefeller for the nomination, as Goldwater did in 1964, if Ford decided to withdraw from the 1976 race, but the rising conservative opposition to Ford is precisely the sort of thing that would make the President want to run, if only to avoid a bitter ideological struggle between Reagan and Rockefeller.

No Roaring Liberal

Also, the Republican conservatives have a much better chance of influencing Ford's policies and decisions by talking to him than by setting up watchdog committees and denouncing him publicly.

He is not exactly a roaring liberal himself, and he needs all the help from his party he can get, but if he has to choose between following the small bloc of conservatives in Congress or compromising with the vast Democratic majorities in order to get a legislative program through, he is likely to go with the votes and leave the ideology to others.

Reagan is a puzzle. He says he isn't running but he's running all over the country. He says he wants to work within the GOP, but he's helping split it apart. He hasn't any official position except as a member of Rockefeller's CIA investigating committee, but he says he's too busy to attend many of its meetings (he has made only three out of eight). He describes his political position as "fluid" but he's so fluid that he could go down the drain, and take his party with him.

Letters

Loaded Question

I must take issue with Norman Dacey (Letters, Feb. 13), who writes that "Sen. Henry Jackson's interference with the internal policies of the Soviet Union with respect to emigration of its Jewish citizens destroyed U.S.-Soviet détente."

Mr. Dacey ends his letter stating that U.S. foreign policy "is being sold for 30 pieces of silver."

I shall ignore the obvious venomously anti-Jewish contents of his letter and address myself to the facts. The détente was not even a bluff—so there was nothing "destroyed." What have the Soviets given us in return for our wheat, goods and credit—besides supporting North Vietnamese aggression and fomenting terrorist violence everywhere they could to upset stability of existing pro-Western governments?

As for the alleged Jewish influence with the State Department and with the U.S. government, the question should be asked: Is this influence used for the survival of democracy in the world?

What assurance can we get from the Russians, other than getting preferable position on their baloney slicer. Only free exchange of ideas and movement of people can be the best proof of their intentions and therefore an argument for trade.

Mr. Dacey underestimated the cost of America's foreign policy: It was not 30 pieces of silver but something on the order of $60 million which greased Mr. Nixon's '72 campaign advanced by the oil companies to have "a voice" in the White House.

They have exacted a high price for their contribution. How else would the phony oil crisis—the hiking of prices, the huge oil profits—and the resulting blow to our economy be possible. As to who sold their souls to the devil, that is a loaded question.

JORGE TOPAZ.
Cascais, Portugal.

The Rhetoric Of Peace in Middle East

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—An extraordinary spectacle presents itself as Secretary of State Kissinger resumes his diplomatic rounds in the Near East. The leaders of Egypt and Israel are openly positioning themselves to take another interim step toward settlement.

More important, their opponents in Israel and the Arab world criticize the positioning on the ground it does not advance rapidly enough toward a full-scale peace settlement. In all quarters, in other words, the rhetoric of peace is at work.

Consider first the official Israeli position. Premier Yitzhak Rabin has given repeated public endorsements of willingness to make a further pullback of Israeli forces in the Sinai desert. He has left open only the question of whether the withdrawal would go as far back as the Sinai passes and the oil fields of Abu Rudeis.

But there has been ample publicity given to offers from Israel to make good any Israeli oil needs. No less a figure than the chief of staff, Gen. Mordecai Gur, has pointed out that while the Sinai passes have a military significance, they might have even greater political significance.

On the Egyptian side, President Anwar Sadat has also repeatedly expressed interest in a further disengagement agreement with Israel. He has left unclear only exactly what steps he would take in return to increase Egyptian acceptance of Israel's existence.

But the Cairo press has been full of suggestions. There have been indications that the Suez Canal would be opened, and speculation that ships bearing Israeli cargoes would not be held up, or maybe even Israeli crews. Privately there has been talk of some kind of nonbelligerency accord with the Israelis to be communicated by a third party.

The trouble with all this, of course, is that both the Rabin government in Israel and the Sadat regime in Cairo are vulnerable. So to test the value of what the leaders are saying, it is necessary to look at what their opponents are saying.

Israeli Split

Premier Rabin's vulnerability is internal. His Labor party, once a machine as powerful as anything witnessed in Chicago, has split apart. Formidable figures such as former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, are ready to push out Gen. Rabin using allies inside his cabinet.

But the former leaders have not taken a direct shot at the interim arrangement with Cairo. Instead they have called for a more rapid advance to a full-dress conference at Geneva where Israel could talk peace with Egyptians, Syrians, Russians and even Palestinians. As Gen. Dayan put it: "I am not afraid of Geneva."

President Sadat's opposition is mainly external. It consists of the other states and forces, notably the Palestinians, who might feel left out of an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel. It heads up in Syria, the traditional standard-bearer of pan-Arab nationalism and a force to be reckoned with now more than ever because of massive Soviet rearmament.

But what is President Hafez al-Assad of Syria saying? Well, he told Arnaud de Borchgrave of Newsweek that "We are not looking for a limited agreement but a lasting peace." As elements of lasting peace he mentioned, for the first time I believe, a Palestinian state that would be limited to non-Israeli territory ("The West Bank and Gaza") and "a formal peace treaty" with Israel.

Perhaps there's an element of propagandistic one-upmanship in these statements. Both Gen. Dayan and President Assad are offering more than the interim agreement promises. In the case of Gen. Assad, his spokesmen denied the authenticity of the interview and he himself took some of the edge off it in a statement to a youth group in Damascus.

But that only reinforces the basic point. The point is that the push toward a settlement in the Near East has now acquired enormous momentum. Responsible governments align themselves openly with the drift. Even those who would sabotage an accord have to couch their moves in peaceful tones.

The true choice, accordingly, is not between those who favor peace and those who favor war. It is between a careful, sure approach and a go-for-broke attitude. For the time being, I think, most sensible people will favor the step-by-step approach, which has worked up till now.

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TANK FARM TO BE—Workmen setting up forms for the concrete base for one of the 510,000-barrel tanks at the trans-Alaska pipeline terminal at port of Valdez.

India's Parsees Lose Numbers, Influence

By Jacques Leslie

BOMBAY, March 5—When the rst Persian followers of the eligious teacher Zoroaster arved on the west coast of India 3 centuries ago, they were reeived coldly by a local potentate ho pointed to a pitcher filled ith milk to show that there was o room for any foreigners.

A visitor responded by tossing gold ring into the pitcher. It d not overflow, making his oint that the group was so nall that it would not interre with Indian life. Convinc- by the demonstration, the ader allowed the visitors to ay.

Parsees, as the Zoroastrians e now called in India, still njoy telling this legend, but cently it has taken on an minous overtone. In a country here explosive population growth a fundamental problem, the scendants of those first Perian refugees are in danger of ring out.

Given the population of the arsee community (now less an two ten-thousandths that India), its accomplishments e prodigious. Parsees at one me led most modern Indian inustries. Homi Sethna, who ersaw India's nuclear explo- on last year, and Field Marshal am Manekshaw, Indian hero of e 1971 Bangladesh war, are oth Parsees. So is Zubin Mehta, onductor of the Los Angeles hilharmonic Orchestra.

But such exemplary leaders ly veil the decline of the arsee community in general. om a peak in India's 1941 nsus of 115,000, the number of arsees dropped to 91,000 in 71. Some estimates place the rrent figure as low as 85,000.

"The one difference between arsees and just about any her community in the world that we are dwindling," said hangir Patel, a 29-year-old ale graduate who edits a Bomy magazine called Parsiana. This touches everything," he ided.

The Parsees' heyday was the riod of British colonial rule in dia, when they were employed middlemen for virtually all ade between Europe and India at passed through Bombay. As ey flourished economically, ey spread into other middleass professions, a fact reflected the surnames which many still ry: doctor, lawyer, paymaster, ntractor and merchant.

A century ago Parsees comised nearly a quarter of all ople from India studying in gland. They were quick to itate English habits and, not rprisingly, many opposed the dependence movement that fially expelled the British in 47. Deprived of their tradional role as intermediary, any Parsees have faced relative rdship since then.

Hard times have put strains on rsee institutions, including hools, hospitals and fire temes, their centers of worship. ven Parsee genes are under atck—it is widely believed here at inbreeding over many generions is responsible for the high te of cancer, heart disease, ental illness and suicide among rsees.

The issue that most bitterly vides them deals not with the living but the dead. Parsees traditionally disposed of corpses by placing them in round, broad enclosures called towers of silence. Vultures quickly ate the flesh, and the bones gathered in pits in the center of the towers.

But in Bombay there is evidence that the vultures no longer eat the decomposed bodies.

In addition, the insides of two towers are now visible from several recently built high-rise apartments.

Orthodox Parsees insist that there are still enough vultures to eat the corpses, and refuse to accept any other means of disposal. Homi Dhalla, an orthodox Parsee who has done graduate work in religious studies at Harvard, charged that only Parsee priests "with easy consciences" would perform cremation rites as an alternative to disposal in the towers.

In turn, Framroze Bode, a reformist priest who performs cremation ceremonies, called the traditional method of disposal "barbaric." Mr. Bode, who recently returned to Bombay after a 20-year residence in America, said of orthodox Parsees, "As far as their religion is concerned, they are the most backward people."

Orthodox Parsees outnumber reformists, however.

'Quite Rigid'

"This community is quite rigid and it takes a long time for any change to come," Mr. Patel said.

His magazine earned the wrath of many orthodox Parsees by focusing on controversial subjects such as the towers of silence.

One reason the number of Parsees is declining is that they do not accept converts. Furthermore, while the offspring of a man who marries outside the community are considered Parsees, the children of a woman who marries outside the sect are excluded.

Defending this, an orthodox woman cited what she said was Zoroastrian doctrine.

"A Zoroastrian has a certain kind of fire within him," she said. "This fire is passed on by the father to the offspring. When a woman marries outside her community, her children will not have this fire."

The difficulty with such arguments is that the tenets of Zoroastrianism are obscure, and consequently often disputed.

As economic conditions among Parsees worsen, they have been forced to open up their schools and hospitals to non-Parsees. With fewer people attending fire temples, some are said to be dilapidated, and priests are increasingly in demand. Inflation has also had an impact on Parsees: sandalwood, which is burned in some rituals, has tripled in price and is now used sparingly.

Accustomed to a high standard of living, many Parsees have chosen to maintain it by deferring or even skipping marriage. The average Parsee marrying age, 33, is the highest of any ethnic group in India. So is the divorce rate, at 10 per cent.

© *Los Angeles Times*

100,000 March in Ethiopia In Support of Land Reform

ADDIS ABABA, March 5 (Reuters).—More than 100,000 Ethiopians took to the streets of Addis Ababa today to support a military government proclamation nationalizing all rural land after centuries of feudal tenure.

Estimates of the number of demonstrators varied between 100,000 and 300,000. Ethiopian officials said that it was the biggest rally ever held in the country.

Helicopters hovered overhead and two jet trainers of the Ethiopian Air Force flew over the city as marchers chanting "Down with imperialism and capitalism" converged on the city's main squares.

Thousands of demonstrators shouted slogans demanding the execution of deposed Emperor Haile Selassie, whose administration perpetuated the archaic land tenure system which forced sharecroppers to surrender up to three quarters of their produce to their landlords.

No Sign of Compulsion

Although several hundred demonstrators were brought to the city in trucks provided by their employers, there was no sign of compulsion. Groups of youths danced in the streets as they chanted slogans against landlords.

Demonstrations in support of the reform were also held in provincial towns.

In the capital, government offices and a number of companies were closed as civil servants and workers joined the rally.

As the marchers neared the Grand Palace, where the 82-year-old ex-monarch is held, several groups chanted "Hang Haile Selassie."

However, Gen. Teferi Benti, the chairman of the ruling Military Council, last December assured ambassadors in the Ethiopian capital that measures had been taken to insure the safety and security of the former emperor. He is reported in good health.

Yesterday's proclamation declared all rural land the collective property of the Ethiopian people, banned the use of hired farm labor and limited to 10 hectares (about 25 acres) the amount of land to be allotted any one family under the government's redistribution program.

The land reform proclamation—described by observers as the most radical on the African continent—also provided for the creation of peasant associations to farm at least 800 hectares each.

According to observers here, the sweeping reforms announced by the Military Council were bound to have severe repercussions in a traditional, backward society whose political power base has for centuries been built on the power of feudalists.

Informed Ethiopians have put at 4 million the number of tenants tilling the land of roughly 40,000 landlords.

Many landlords have the backing of private armies and since the armed forces ousted Haile Selassie, a number of landowners have been organizing armed resistance against the leftist government's reforms.

Opposition Expected

Opposition to land nationalization was also expected from thousands of army veterans who were given land by the former administration.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa reported that the Ethiopian Air Force flew bombing missions yesterday on secessionist guerrilla strongholds near the Eritrean town of Keren. But no details were available.

Central government troops and guerrillas fighting for the secession of Eritrea from Ethiopia last week fought a five-day battle for control of Kerem, a key road and rail junction between the provincial capital of Asmara and the Sudanese border.

Rome Schools Closed

ROME, March 5 (Reuters).—Most schools in Rome were closed today as teachers staged a one-day strike for educational reforms and higher pay.

Obituaries

Yves Godard, Formerly Led Anti-De Gaulle Organization

PAPIGNIES, Belgium, March 5 (UPI).—Yves Godard, 63, a former leader of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) that fought against the administration of the late French President Charles de Gaulle to keep Algeria French, died near here yesterday of a heart attack.

Director of internal security in Algeria between May 1958 and Feb. 1960, the former army colonel was a central figure in the April, 1961 uprising by some French Army units in Algeria opposed to granting independence to that French territory. The two-day revolt was quashed. He was sentenced to death in absentia for his part in the attempted coup.

Col. Godard evaded arrest and went on to become one of the founders of the OAS, which pressed its demands for a French presence in Algeria with a combination of terrorism, military tactics and propaganda.

Following Algerian independence, Mr. Godard moved to Belgium where he owned a factory producing floor-covering material.



Col. Yves Godard in 1962.

Dr. Sidney Dyke

LONDON, March 5 (Reuters).—Dr. Sidney Dyke, 88, known as the father of modern clinical pathology, died Monday.

Charles Spaak

NICE, March 5 (AP).—Charles Spaak, 71, Belgian-born screenwriter and brother of former Belgian Premier Paul Henri Spaak, died yesterday of a circulatory ailment.

Mr. Spaak collaborated on more than 100 films. His best known were "La Kermesse Héroïque" (Carnival in Flanders), "Les Bas-Fonds" (The Lower Depths), and "La Grande Illusion," directed by Jean Renoir.

Mr. Spaak was the father of film actresses Catherine and Agnès Spaak.

Joseph P. O'Hara

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—Joseph P. O'Hara, 80, who served in Congress for 18 years from Minnesota's Second District, died yesterday. He was ranking Republican on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee before retiring in 1959.

Cardinal Assails Wave of Political Arrests in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 5 (Reuters).—Paulo Evaristo Cardinal Arns this week denounced an increasing wave of political arrests in Brazil and called for prayers for restoring respect for human rights.

Cardinal Arns, Archbishop of Sao Paulo, said in a message to his diocese that the arrests were being carried out in a way which violated the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and were repugnant to the Christian conscience.

The cardinal, who has been outspoken on the question of political prisoners believed to have disappeared or to have been tortured, was turned away Friday when he tried to visit prisoners in the Department for *Internal Operations*, a major anti-subversive unit.

The archbishop's message was seen by observers here as reflecting his growing bitterness at the failure of his efforts to find out from the authorities the whereabouts of several dozen persons, including lawyers, labor leaders and journalists, who have been arrested since the beginning of the year.

In some cases the courts have been informed of the arrests, but in others, families have reported that the persons have just disappeared.



Associated Press.

DESTRUCTIVE ART—Boys in Essen, Germany, at play next to tree on which an unknown wood carver has been at work. Police have been looking for artist for several weeks after carved trees started dying.

Greek Cypriots, U.K. Urge Action By UN on Cyprus

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 5 (AP).—Britain and Greek Cypriots urged the UN Security Council yesterday to take action on the Cyprus question, after nearly two weeks of futile negotiations.

"Measures are needed now, urgently, to protect the weak from the strong," Greek Cypriot representative Glafcos Clerides told the council. He accused Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots of ignoring UN resolutions on the divided island and said that the council must act to save the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

British Ambassador Ivor Richard said that the council "has a clear and straightforward duty to deplore" any action threatening Cypriot independence. He called for a revival of negotiations between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, saying their exchange of constitutional proposals during talks last month "may yet prove to be the basis for a solution."

Those talks were broken off Feb. 13 when the Turkish Cypriots declared a separate state on the occupied northern 40 per cent of the island.

Turkish troops invaded Cyprus last July, five days after a coup overthrew President Makarios.

Hong Kong's Anti-Graft Unit Digs In for a Long Campaign

HONG KONG, March 5 (Reuters).—For a teen-age Chinese police constable on the beat it could be a few Hong Kong dollars.

For one British expatriate officer, it has been half a million pounds—by his own count.

And in this money-mad British colony, nobody would argue that the millionaire bracket probably includes a former policeman or two.

The common factor in their bank accounts is graft. It has been raised in the British Parliament, condemned as a disgrace in the British press and been rarely off the front pages here for months, with radio and television constantly exhorting people to report it.

To whom? To "Cater's Raiders," a dedicated band of graft busters under a long-time civil servant, Jack Cater, also known as Hong Kong's "Mr. Clean."

The establishment of his Independent Commission Against Corruption is disparagingly seen by some as "interference in ancient Chinese customs."

But Mr. Cater and his year-old commission emphatically deny that corruption is a historical and irremediable way of life for the colony's predominantly Chinese population of more than 4.2 million.

The problem has recently come to international attention because of the trial of a British former chief superintendent with nearly 21 years' service in the Hong Kong police force, including widely acknowledged bravery in the 1967 riots.

Charge of Bribery

Peter Godber's crime, for which he is now serving a four-year jail term, was corruptly accepting 25,000 Hong Kong dollars (£2,000 or $4,800) and conspiring with a Chinese officer to help him to get a promotion in 1971.

Godber, 52, started his police career on the beat in Hastings, in southern England, before heading east in 1952 with a Welsh colleague, Ernest Hunt, who was to become his main accuser in court.

He slipped out of Hong Kong in June, 1973, when anti-graft officers were closing in on him for an explanation of his wealth. He was extradited from Britain to stand trial.

A commission of inquiry found he had some £330,000 in banks around the world—nearly six times his net salary for his entire career.

His flight was largely instrumental in the anti-corruption commission being set up in February last year, and it was ICAC officers who escorted him back to stand trial.

The commission has received over 7,000 reports from the general public in its first year, of which nearly 4,000 were allegations against the police.

The majority of the graft allegations were made by anonymous callers, according to an ICAC spokesman, but all reports are investigated.

Of some 150 people so far arrested by the commission, more than 40 were policemen, the rest being in other government departments or private citizens.

85 Convicted

By the time of the Godber trial, 136 people had been prosecuted and 85 convicted.

Graft inquiries were formerly conducted by an anti-corruption branch of the police force itself, but after the Godber scandal, this responsibility was transferred to the independent commission.

Hunt, who testified at last month's trial of his onetime partner, is safe from further prosecution after an amnesty deal with ICAC. He has revealed that he pocketed about £500,000 during 18 years.

Cheng Hon-kuen, the man who paid Godber the bribe in front of Hunt, had charges against him dropped in return for his testimony, along with a full pension and leave, back pay, a gratuity and help in emigration to Canada.

The Chinese judge, in finding Godber guilty, expressed concern at the generosity of these amnesty deals.

However, some senior law officers consider that corruption is such a hard crime to prove that lesser crooks sometimes have to be allowed to escape to catch a big fish.

The Godber trial, in many respects a test case for ICAC, is expected to be followed by dozens of corruption cases against civil servants, businessmen and police officers in the coming months.

There is also a growing feeling that the time has come for tougher investigation into government departments like housing and public works, where allegations of corruption are rife.

20 Generals Fired In Shake-Up of Army in Greece

ATHENS, March 5 (AP).—The Greek government announced yesterday a major shake-up of the army, including the retirement of 30 generals and scores of transfers and promotions.

In addition, 17 ranking officers who were cashiered in 1967 for their opposition to the army coup were returned to active duty and given key posts.

The government said that the generals dismissed today were retired because younger officers were promoted ahead of them. It did not link them to past coups or opposition to Premier Constantine Caramanlis's government.

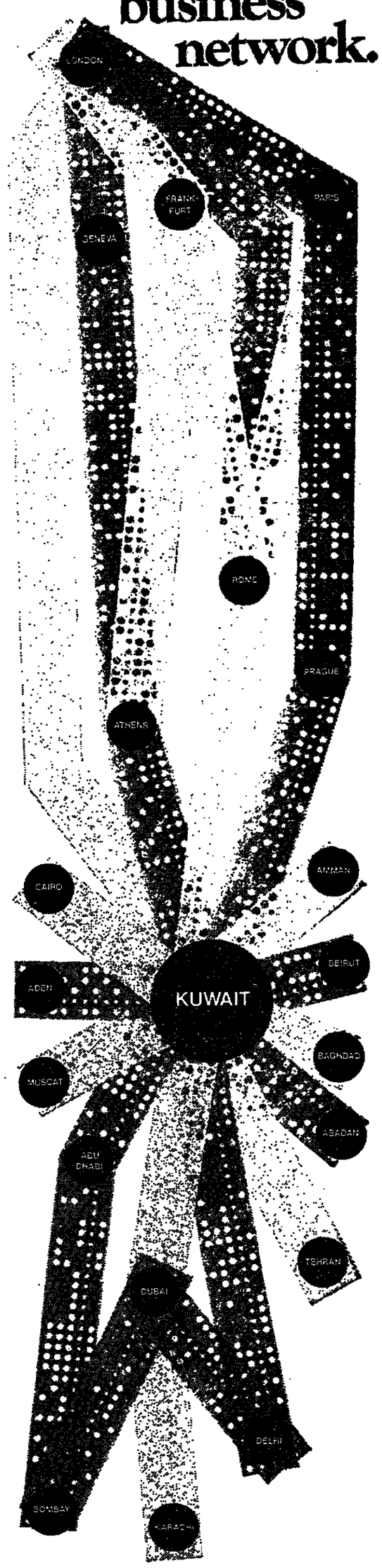
Three officers who reportedly warned the government of an attempted coup received important posts. The coup plot, in which 39 army officers were arrested, was disclosed by the government nine days ago.

A government announcement said that the armed forces leadership would meet again today to decide further retirements and promotions "to improve the quality and leadership of the armed forces."

Nigeria Envoy Named

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—President Ford today nominated African specialist Donald Easum, 51, to be ambassador to Nigeria. He has been serving as an assistant secretary of state for African affairs since December, 1973.

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A sketch of the negative-heel shoe.

Nothing Like the Earth Shoe Since the Medici's Pointed Toe

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Some people swear by it; other people swear at it. Some say it alleviates foot ailments and backaches; others say it provokes or aggravates them. Some say it fosters good posture; others say it throws the body out of kilter.

Whatever the case, the negative-heel shoe, with its no-nonsense demeanor and unusual tilt, may just be the most controversial concept in footwear since Catherine de Medici allegedly introduced pointed toes.

Basically, the Earth Shoe, as it is often called (legally, only the Kalso Systemet Co. is entitled to the use of that name and all the copies it has spawned) is composed of a rubber composition sole that slants downward from the toes to the heel and rocks slightly because of its convex shape, a built-in arch support and a wide toe area that follows the natural contours of the toes. The other brands—Eleanor Jacobs, vice-president of Kalso Systemet, estimates that there are about 85 copies on the market—have structural variations.

Bare Foot in Sand

The concept, originated in Denmark 18 years ago by Anne Kalso, is that the shoe (and all its imitations) most closely approximates the position of the bare foot in the sand and permits the wearer to walk in the most natural way possible.

But with little conclusive research done on the shoe's principles in the United States so far, expert opinion is divided sharply on its merits and perils. A survey of the authorities most familiar with foot care—orthopedic foot specialists, podiatrists and a body-movement teacher—showed that they view it with everything from alarm to caution. And even those who approve of it are quick to point out that it cannot be worn by everyone.

So far, the California College of Podiatric Medicine in San Francisco is the only U.S. institution to conduct a scientific study of the negative-heel shoe. Although the report leaned to the favorable, it did not find the shoe to be a cure-all.

Last summer, a team of 10 students headed by Dr. Paul Scherer, director of the college's Department of Podiatric Biomechanics, put 157 men and women, ages 22 to 41, with a variety of foot problems into Earth Shoes (provided by Kalso Systemet along with funds for X-rays and equipment). The subjects wore the shoes for 10 weeks.

"The most significant contribution of the Earth Shoe [the only brand studied] is that it is as wide as the foot and relieves many symptoms related to pressure on the foot," Dr. Scherer said the other day. "In general, it's better than the majority of shoes available to the American public."

The report concluded that 70 per cent of the population would find that the negative-heel shoe allowed them to walk better, but 30 per cent, generally those with flat feet, high arches or shortened calf muscles, would experience discomfort.

In the California College of Podiatric Medicine study, "Everybody had an average two-week period of severe pain or cramping in the foot or back of the leg, but in the majority that was resolved after two weeks."

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Learning to Love Books Before Learning to Read

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—The process of acquiring good reading habits ought to precede actual learning to read and write. By the time a preschool child learns to distinguish between an A, a B and a C, the toddler should already be on his way to bibliophilic addiction.

A flat, somewhat paradoxical statement to that effect was made last week by Helen Weiss, a spokeswoman for the three-year-old nonprofit organization named NELL (an acronym for Nos Enfants et Leurs Livres—Our Children and Their Books). The objectives of the group are to make parents, educators, writers, illustrators, publishers, booksellers and, of course, children, aware of the treasures to be found in children's literature around the world.

Having published, in the past three years, lists of good books for a readership in the 3-to-15-year range, NELL is preparing a major attack: an exhibition of some 1,400 children's books from 10 countries, arranged horizontally by national origin and vertically by age group. The stress will be on inexpensive paperbacks, ranging in price from 25 cents to, at the very most, $2.50. The exhibition will run from Friday through March 19, with a public seminar, March 18, in the Théâtre National with some 40 to 50 speakers—including readers of children's books—each allowed 10 minutes to state his points.

Presiding over the preliminaries and the proceedings is Walter Scherf, director of UNESCO's Munich-based International Youth Library.

700 Seats

"The Théâtre National has 700 seats," said Mrs. Weiss, and "we hope sincerely to see them all filled. We believe indeed that we are working with an urgent and most significant project. There is so much cheap pulp floating around on the juvenile market. We would like to crowd it out.

"We believe also," said Mrs. Weiss, "that a child who can't read can always be read to, and that is important as well. And he or she may enjoy the pictures. That's why we consider the role of the illustrator as important as that of the writer. And don't forget what a reading session may mean to the relationship between a parent and a child.

"The way it is," she continued, "hard-cover children's books command prices that make a parent think twice before picking up a copy. We want to see a wide selection of inexpensive paperbacks prominently displayed in bookshops and supermarkets. I am not generally an impulse buyer, but I believe that impulse buying is justified if a parent spots a classic at a reasonable price."

As any parent knows, the life expectancy of a children's book is quite limited. Members of the junior literary set tend to be less than careful in handling their literary treasures, stashing them away with toy trains and leaking jars of finger paint, and many toddlers can be fond of chewing away on the covers.

More Paperbacks

"That's why we are energetically advocating more paperbacks," said Mrs. Weiss, "especially for the pre-teens. By the time a child is old enough to start it on, say, 'Treasure Island,' he ought to be mature enough to handle and care for a hard-cover copy."

The NELL organization was conceived and built up by Belgian nuclear engineer Alain Michel, who is still the guiding spirit of the group, now numbering some 700 members, primarily in French-speaking Walloonia and the French-speaking boroughs of officially bilingual Brussels but with a fair sprinkling of non-Belgians as well. His concern was that while countries such as the United States, Britain and West Germany produced impressive series of inexpensive children's paperbacks—impressive both quantitatively and qualitatively—the Latin countries, including France and the Francophone end of Belgium, tended to lag behind on both counts.

Since his children are primarily French-speaking, he felt that something had to be done. He contacted teachers and parents of children in the Decroly school in a southern suburb, forming a nucleus for the present NELL organization. Writers, illustrators, educators, librarians, booksellers were contacted and convinced and the organization grew.

Group's Income

"We have no official subsidies," said Mrs. Weiss, "we work on a volunteer basis and our only income is from the annual 170 Belgian-franc membership fee. We get books for our reviews (and the show now in preparation) free of charge from publishers interested in our project and we don't have to return them. We simply couldn't afford the postage. We are slowly but surely building a NELL library though we have not at present any permanent home. We meet regularly at the homes of members."

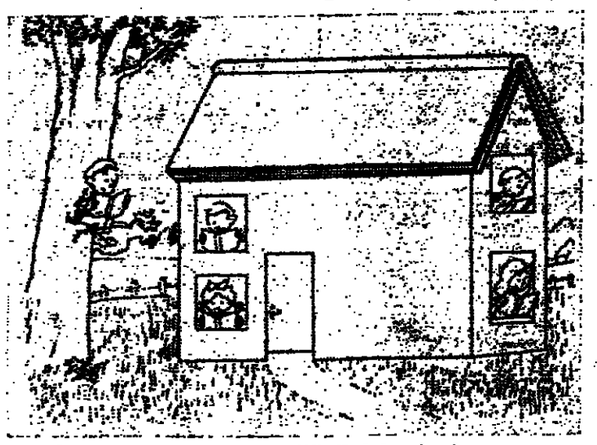
The Scandinavians have some fairly sophisticated children's books? "Indeed they do," said Pierre Hirsch, who along with his wife Dari is arranging for the exhibition. "We negotiated with them but there were so many ifs and buts involved that we were obliged to drop them."

The Children's Book Fair coincides more or less with the Brussels annual International Book Fair, held at nearby premises. Is there any connection?

"Absolutely not," said Mrs. Weiss. "They are a strictly commercial undertaking, we are strictly idealistic.

"But," she added, "there will be a lot of people in the publishing trade along for the International Book Fair (March 15-23) and we may attract some of their visitors as well."

Will the children's book exhibition become an annual affair? "It depends on how this one comes out," said Mrs. Weiss. "We certainly hope it will become a success and we would like to make it an annual event. We are dealing, we believe, with a most relevant problem."



The official symbol of NELL, Belgian book group.

Art of Kosher Cooking Updated

By Naomi Barry

JERUSALEM (IHT)—In Israel, the kitchens of all hotels are required by law to go by The Book. The law—that of being kosher—is indiscriminate and is strictly applied to even the big establishments of the international chains. Little restaurants are free to do as they please.

The chef of the recently opened Hilton Hotel in Jerusalem is a 28-year-old Frenchman, Roger Cuinier, from St. Malo. The chef of the Grill, Gilbert Abeygoonartne, is a native of Ceylon. The manager of the hotel, Aris Dimopoulos, is a Greek, born and raised in Egypt.

Lunch was so regional it might have been anywhere in the Eastern Mediterranean. I started with hummus—a purée of chick peas, which lately has been adopted as a cocktail dip in Europe and the U.S.—to be swirled with tahina, a creamy sesame paste. This tasty "poor man's food" is to be slathered on pitta (flat Arab bread) which in this case came from the Angel Bakery in Jerusalem, the largest commercial bakers in the Middle East. Main course was shwarma, reconstituted sliced lamb roasted on a vertical spit, a popular specialty of Turkey.

"This is my first post as chief chef," said Roger. "I wanted it badly. I figured if I could handle this one, I could handle anything."

Mosaic law—compiled in a hot clime before refrigeration—has a long blacklist of animals, fish and birds regarded as better off left alone in nature.

For a student of Escoffier, the path can be rocky.

"I simply have adapted French cuisine to Kashrut," said Roger. "Instead of bouillabaisse, which is full of Thou Shalt Nots, I have developed a Red Sea Marmite."

He called for a ladleful to prove his point.

"You see, there are even croutons and a *rouille*. I have learned to make cream sauce *aux morilles* without cream and a passable Hollandaise without butter."

"At home," said Gilbert, "we cooked with coconut milk and vegetable oil, not with butter. I'm on very good grounds here.

"I am a Buddhist, although I am not an orthodox Buddhist cook. Still, in India they do not eat beef and in our house in Ceylon we did not have pork. It is said to be unclean meat. It is not much of a big difference for me. Besides, I can adjust to any society. That is part of the Buddhist philosophy."

He trained at the Dolder in Zurich and worked at the Hilton in Berlin before coming to Israel 11 years ago. His hand is as sure with gefilte fish *à la polonaise* as with baked fish Indian Ocean style.

"Ceylon is the land of spices but in the Carmel Market in Tel Aviv you can get every vegetable and every spice you can think of."

The Jerusalem Hilton has made a specialty out of hot spiced "kasher." Among their favorite recipes are:

Devilled Chicken

200 grams capsicum green chilies
500 grams boned chicken breasts
1 egg white, beaten stiff
2 tbs soy sauce
1 tbs rice wine, Madeira, or sweet white wine
1 tbs corn starch
2 tbs cooking oil
1 tsp sugar

1. Seed chillies. Cut into small squares, about 2 cms.

2. Cut boned chicken into 1 cm cubes. Dip into beaten egg white. Roll in corn starch.

3. Fry cubes for 2-3 minutes in hot oil over high flame.

4. Add soy sauce, wine, sugar. Stir for about 4 minutes. Add diced chillies and cook no more than 3-4 minutes. Chillies must remain green.

Fish Curry

1 lb. sea bass (or any filet of white fish)
60 grms. onion, chopped fine
15 grms. garlic, minced
15 grms. vinegar
1/4 tsp. turmeric
cinnamon, 2 cm. length
1/4 tsp lime juice
4 tsp mustard
450 grms. coconut milk
lemon juice
1/4 tsp salt

(Grate meat of 1 coconut into bowl. Pour over it 1/2 cup boiling water. Allow to stand 30 minutes. Squeese through clean towel. The resulting "coconut milk" can be thinned and lengthened with a little water).

Cut fish into pieces, removing bones.

Wash well in water to which lemon juice has been added to keep fish firm and white.

Mix together fish, chopped onions and garlic. Add vinegar, salt and turmeric mixed together, and cinnamon stick. Bring to boil.

Add coconut milk which has been mixed with the mustard. Pour over fish. Bring up to boil again. Remove cinnamon stick. Simmer for several minutes. Add lime juice. Stir. Remove from fire and serve with fluffy white rice.

Women to Antarctica

CANBERRA, March 5 (Reuters).—Australia is to let women take part in future Antarctic expedition as a contribution to the United Nations' International Women's Year. The science minister, Bill Morrison, told Parliament that accommodations and other facilities were to be improved for the women.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

All-French Team to Stage Bayreuth's Centennial 'Ring'

The new staging of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" scheduled for the 1976 centennial season of the Bayreuth Festival, also the hundredth anniversary of the first cyclic performance of the tetralogy, will be in the hands of an all-French team. Pierre Boulez will conduct, with Patrice Chéreau as stage director, Richard Peduzzi the set designer and Jacques Schmidt the costume designer. Boulez has previously coducted "Parsifal" at Bayreuth. Chéreau, co-director of the Théâtre National Populaire in Lyons, and his designers were in charge of a controversial staging of Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" earlier this season at the Paris Opéra.

* * *

The Théâtre du Silence will present recent ballets by Brigitte Lefèvre and Jacques Garnier during a two-week stand at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien from March 11 to 23. The programs will include "Collage," set by Lefèvre to music of Charles Ives, and "L'Ange," a ballet by Garnier to a score by the percussionist Jean-Pierre Drouet, performed by Drouet and pianist Gérard Frémy.

* * *

Zubin Mehta will conduct three performances of Mahler's Symphony No. 2 with the Orchestre de Paris March 8 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées and March 10 and 11 at the Palais des Congrès. Sheila Armstrong and Maureen Forrester will be the vocal soloists, and the Chœur National will be supplemented by members of the Paris Opéra chorus.

* * *

"La Symphonie Fantastique," a new ballet choreographed by Roland Petit, will be given its first performance March 18 at the Opéra with Zizi Jeanmaire and Michaël Denard dancing the principal parts. The ballet, using the Berlioz symphony and fragments of his other works, will have sets by Josef Svoboda, costumes by Jan Skalicky and lighting by Serge Apruzzese. The program will be completed by the first production at the Opéra of Petit's "Le Loup," created 20 years ago for his own company with a score by Henri Dutilleux. Noëlla Pontois, Jean-Pierre Franchetti and Wilfride Piollet will dance the principal parts, and the original designs of Carzou will be used. Paul Strauss will conduct the program, scheduled for later performances March 20, 22, 26, 31, April 1, 3, 8, 9 and 10.

* * *

Under the title of Carolyn Carlson Dance Theater, the dancer-choreographer will present two one-hour programs of her own new choreographies from March 18 to April 5 at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris, Tuesdays through Saturdays at 6:30 p.m., in collaboration with the composers Ortolamo Arrigo, Igor Wakhevitch and Philippe Bescombes. The troupe is being presented jointly by the theater and by the newly formed theatrical research group of the Paris Opéra, of which the Carlson troupe is part.



Keystone.

Pierre Boulez
... conducting.

* * *

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" will be the first operatic production in the new Auditorium Maurice Ravel in Lyons, with Ursula Schroeder-Feinen and Gerd Brennis in the title parts for five performances, on March 12, 15, 18, 21 and 23. Theodor Guschlbauer will be the conductor for the Lyons Opéra production staged by Louis Erlo and designed by Jacques Rapp. Other principal roles will be taken by Regina Fonseca as Brangaene, Rudolf Holtenau as Kurwenal and Hubert Hofmann as Marke.

* * *

The world premiere of "Médis et Alyssio," a new opera by Georges Delerue, will be given March 14 by the Opéra du Rhin in Strasbourg under the musical direction of Dimitri Chorafas and in a production staged by Pierre Franck and designed by Jacques Noel, with choreography by Jean Garcia. Michele Besse and Paul Guigue will sing the title parts, with other principal roles sung by Nadine Denize, David Sundquist, Armand MacLane, Isabelle Garcisanz, Rebecca Roberts, Pierre Thau and Stanislas Staskiewicz. Other performances will be March 16 and 18 in Strasbourg, March 21 at Mulhouse and 25 at Colmar.

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Would your plans have changed had you known, as early as September 1973, that the basic structural problems of the West German economy would outweigh the strengths of its export business, and that even without the oil crisis Germany's economy would have been in trouble in 1974 and 1975?

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1975

Arabs Buy Stake in Japan Firm

Kuwait Believed To Be Purchaser

By Richard Halloran

KYO, March 5 (NYT).—A r Middle East oil producer secretly bought 5 million s worth $25 million in on Steel Corp. Japan's larg- industrial concern and the d's leading steel maker, in- ed securities sources disclos- oday.

e purchase, which evidently made by Kuwait, was the such Middle Eastern invest- in Japanese stock to be publicly known. Earlier s from the Middle East have into bonds, loans and bank sits rather than into equity rship.

quiries into the Nippon Steel tment determined, however, it was not the first acquisi- of Japanese stock by a le Eastern investor. The ities sources also disclosed Middle Eastern investors recently bought secretly into bishi Heavy Industries chi, Kubota, Komatsu and Rayon—all prominent in- ial concerns.

e volume of those invest- s could not be determined. securities sources estimated $180 million came into Japanese stocks during February, of which about 20 per cent, or $36 million, came from oil-producing countries.

Japanese political leaders, government officials, bankers and businessmen have been watching nervously for what they view as a potential economic invasion from the Middle East. The Japanese do not like foreign investment in general and are particularly anxious that Middle Eastern investors not acquire enough equity to participate in management.

Japan, however, is the most vulnerable of the advanced oil-consuming nations to Middle Eastern pressure. This country imports all of its oil and 85 per cent of that comes from the Middle East.

In addition, most Japanese concerns are undercapitalized, which means that an investor can buy into a valuable property for relatively less money than it would require in the United States and Europe. It would take only $75 million to become the largest single shareholder in Nippon Steel, for instance.

Executives in the securities houses and at Nippon Steel said they did not think Kuwait intended to buy enough stock to take part in management. But an executive of the steel company said no one knew the real intentions of the purchasers.

Securities executives said they thought the purchase was made as a hedge against the worldwide decline of the dollar, which in Japan had slipped from 300 yen to 285 yen in the last month.

The 5 million shares allegedly bought by Kuwait represent only 0.1 per cent of Nippon Steel's 4.6 billion shares, not enough to give the Arabs a say in management. The securities sources added that they have been asked to buy another 5 million shares for the same purchaser.

Neither the securities companies nor officials of Nippon Steel would reveal the identity of the purchaser, but the evidence was strong that it was Kuwait, considered the most sophisticated investor among the newly rich Mideast oil nations.

Anti-Monopoly Plan

TOKYO, March 5 (Reuters).—The Japanese government, in a major policy move that sparked immediate opposition from big business, announced today plans to revise the nation's anti-monopoly law to curb the growth of cartels.

Prime Minister Takeo Miki told a Diet (parliament) committee he hoped the plan would be accepted in substance because of mounting popular demand for changes in the 28-year-old law—intended to prevent Japan becoming a paradise of illegal business combines.

The government plan—subject to revision before being tabled in the legislature—opens the way for dividing up monopolies and putting a stop to proliferation of cartels here since the October-November 1973 world oil crisis.

But the powerful federation of economic organisations (Keidanren), representing industrial interests, said it would launch all-out efforts to oppose the plan. It claimed there was no evidence that monopolies were harming the national economy.

Enacted in 1947, the anti-monopoly law was established during the post-war Allied occupation of Japan as a cornerstone of legislation against revival of the old "zaibatsu" business families who were accused of financing Japan's pre-war expansionist aims.

Arabs Are Incensed About Boycott Row

BEIRUT, March 5 (NYT).—Arab businessmen and investors are annoyed by the uproar in the United States and Western Europe over the continued Arab blacklisting of foreign companies and banks that deal with Israel.

Arab banking sources here, who did not want to be identified for publication, have emphasized that the boycott of companies and banks will not be lifted unless they break all ties with Israel.

"The Arab economic boycott has been in existence for a quarter of a century and the Arab States are not about to rescind it because of psychological warfare in the West," a businessman said. He contended that the dispute had flared now because of the impact of Arab oil wealth on international finance.

Another businessman said that this wealth had added strength to the Arab blockade against Israel. "The boycott has grown new teeth, and the din in the West is evidence that they can bite."

The businessmen insisted that the blockade was not directed against Jews or Jewish-owned establishments, but at corporations that helped the Israeli economy.

Arab financiers were especially upset by last week's remarks by President Ford in which he criticized the Arab boycott. "What does Ford have to say about Cuba?" an Arab financier was quoted as asking. "Here is just one example of an American economic boycott against another country. No Cuban products can be sold in the United States, not even cigars," he said in an interview.

The same newspaper carried a statement by Lucien Dahdah, the Lebanese chairman of the Beirut-based Intra Investment Co., in which he expressed irritation with President Ford's statement.

In the first place, he said, there is no discrimination by the Arabs against Jews. As a matter of fact, he said, a number of Jewish business organizations are doing well in the Arab countries. The Arab financiers, he declared, refused to participate with institutions hostile to the Arab world in the arrangement of loans.

Prices Decline on Wall Street Despite Loan Rate Reduction

NEW YORK, March 5 (IHT).—Weakness in oil stocks due to a hard line by oil-exporting nations drove New York Stock Exchange prices lower today despite a sharp new interest rate cut.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 4.92 points to 752.82 in a widely changing session. It was down over 6 points in early trading and up over 5 in mid-session. Declining issues moderately outran gainers at the close, about 835 to 570. The lead changed sides several times.

Volume totaled 34.12 million shares compared with 34.14 million shares yesterday, the second most-active Big Board session.

Brokers attributed early and late selling in part to profit-taking. They said it was encouraged by concern whether oil-producing nations would continue to hold the line on high prices. They related the mid-session strong showing in part to an unexpected 1/2-point prime rate cut to 7 3/4 per cent by Morgan Guaranty Trust.

In the economic news, it was reported late in the session that the meeting of oil-producing nations in Algeria had approved a tough set of principles for later negotiations with oil-consuming nations.

In oil issues, Sohio fell 4 to 48 3/4, Atlantic Richfield was 78, down 3 1/4, Amerada Hess 17 5/8, down 1 3/8, Exxon 75 1/4, off 3 and Phillips Petroleum 42 1/8, down 2 1/4.

Dow Jones news service and the Wall Street Journal reported that the oil-producing nations' cartel is "alive and well" and "further from collapse than the stock market's headlong rush of recent sessions might suggest."

Briggs & Stratton fell 1 1/2 to 40 1/8. The company announced an employment cut for March 14.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.92 to 76.89.

The NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.13 to 73.43 on the over-the-counter market.

Bond prices moved higher in moderate trading, paced by corporate issues which closed 1/8 to 3/8 point higher.

Governments showed limited gains ranging from two 32nds among short maturities to about 1/8 point in longer dated issues.

In Chicago farm commodity futures closed sharply higher on the Board of Trade.

A 6 1/2 cents a bushel gain in wheat brought the two-day total to 15 cents. This was the strongest two-day gain for wheat futures in at least three weeks.

Corn futures advanced 6 1/2 cents, soybeans rose 16 cents, soybean oil rose about 50 points and soybean meal prices were mixed.

New Inflationary Pressure Seen Possible

Decline of Dollar Worries Fed

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 5 (WP). The steady drop in the value of the dollar in foreign exchange markets is causing concern at the Federal Reserve Board, it was learned today.

Fed chairman Arthur Burns is known to feel that the slide in the dollar rate—it has dropped nearly 7 per cent since last September—will cause new inflationary pressure if it goes much further.

As the rate of the dollar drops compared with European and other currencies, American exports become cheaper and foreign goods become more expensive in the United States. In the past this situation has worsened inflation.

Moreover, according to those who know Mr. Burns's views, he fears that a declining dollar rate is a blow to American prestige. An added danger he sees is that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will push for even higher oil prices if the dollars they are normally paid in erode in real value.

In related areas, Mr. Burns's assessment of current economic problems is said to include the following:

- There is no precise way of forecasting when an economic turn-around may take place, but he has become a shade more optimistic in the past few weeks because of healthier financial markets and the rise in the stock market. But he admits the signs are inconclusive, and that unemployment could well hit 10 per cent.
- Contingency plans for Fed aid to non-member banks, to savings and thrift institutions, and to industrial corporations—which could include direct loans by the Fed—are being perfected in case they should be needed.
- He hopes that the nation can get by the current recession without resort to a new Reconstruction Finance Corp. (RFC) to bail out weakened corporations, because taxpayers would be stuck with dubious loans that have been made by banks in the past. But it is possible that such a rescue operation would be needed.

The basic reason for the decline in the dollar, according to most experts, is that interest rates have fallen more sharply in the United States than in the rest of the industrialized world.

In turn, the interest rate slide has been precipitated by the recession, along with the efforts of the Federal Reserve to drive down the price of money in order to stimulate economic recovery.

When U.S. interest rates are lower—meaning that the return on investments has declined compared to what is available elsewhere—there is a reduced demand for dollars in the exchange markets, and their value tends to fall.

The problem thus posed is not merely the dollar rate, but the conflict with the basic strategy of trying to combat recession. Lower interest rates are desirable, Mr. Burns concedes, to stimulate economic recovery; but if they fall too far, then the position of the dollar could weaken further.

In this dilemma, the Federal Reserve has consciously tempered the decline of interest rates. Mr. Burns has privately expressed the view that to allow interest rates to fall more sharply—a pattern he has been urged to promote by AFL-CIO president George Meany and many members of Congress—would be a dangerous course.

However, other steps have been taken to try to ease the burden on the dollar in foreign exchange markets. The Fed has been a modest buyer of dollars in foreign exchange markets in an effort to prop up the price.

The Fed chairman, who has been resisting efforts by Congress to take a more direct role in managing monetary policy, has indicated to associates that he can "live with" the House resolution passed yesterday urging the Fed to let the supply of money grow, thus promoting lower long-term interest rates.

Reuss Eyes Action

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP).—House Banking Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis., says Congress will apply tougher pressures on the Federal Reserve Board if it does not comply with a request for lower long-term interest rates on such items as housing mortgages.

Rep. Reuss said that "in the last two years, the Fed has sinned most grievously." first by prolonging a loose-money policy which accelerated inflation and then recently by keeping too tight a money supply.

"Sure, interest rates are down now," he said. "Nobody wants to borrow the money. But long-term interest rates are still at almost all-time highs."

Dollar's Value Drops Suddenly As U.S. Bank Cuts Prime Rate

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 5 (IHT).—A steady improvement in the value of the dollar, stemming from the conciliatory tone of the oil summit in Algiers, was reversed today after an unexpectedly sharp drop in U.S. interest rates.

Just as European exchange markets were about to close, Morgan Guaranty Trust announced in New York it was cutting its prime lending rate by half a percentage point to 7 3/4 per cent, its lowest level since June 1973.

The dollar, which had been at 2.31 deutsche marks in Frankfurt, closed at 2.293 DM, down from yesterday's close of 2.297 DM. In Zurich, the dollar fell from its midday quote of 2.46 Swiss francs to close at 2.44. This was still a gain, however, from yesterday's close of 2.438 francs.

After hitting 4.19 francs in Paris, the dollar closed at 4.1725, a shade below yesterday's close of 4.175 francs.

The steady decline of U.S. interest rates since the beginning of the year, leaving most rates in Europe well above those available in the United States, has generally been credited as one of the main reasons for the dollar's weakness on the foreign exchange markets.

Another factor weighing on the dollar has been the widely held view that Washington looks upon present weakness in the dollar's exchange rate with "benign neglect"—that it does not care very much about the decline.

However, according to Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the West German Bundesbank, this is just not true. In Paris for a meeting of the balance-of-payments committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Mr. Emminger, who is the official spokesman for the group, said:

"Today's discussion clearly showed that the benign neglect attributed to U.S. authorities regarding the dollar is simply not true; the U.S. authorities care very much about the exchange rate of the dollar."

Mr. Emminger said that overall the balance-of-payments outlook for the 24 member states of the OECD is improving. The latest estimates put the overall deficit at around $33 billion for 1974, down from an estimate of $38.5 billion made four months ago. The estimate for this year is put at about $27.5 billion.

He said that due to conservation efforts, generally mild weather and slow economic activity, the OECD states are spending less for oil imports than had been anticipated.

Although the distribution of the payments deficits is "still very uneven" among the major industrialized countries, he said that the problem was becoming "less overwhelming."

He said that deficit countries—the United States, Britain, France and Italy—tended to be those running the worst rates of inflation and that they should concentrate on cutting inflation. The surplus countries—West Germany, the Benelux states and Japan—should expand their economies to provide export markets for goods from the deficit states, he said.

According to the OECD's latest tabulation of inflation rates, West Germany and Switzerland are running the smallest year-to-year increase—6.1 and 7.3 per cent, respectively, based on figures for January.

Iceland is the worst performer with a rise of 51.3 per cent. Among the major industrialized states, Italy, with a 24.4-per-cent increase, and Britain, showing a 19.9-per-cent rise, were the worst.

U.S. Factory Orders Drop 2% in Month

WASHINGTON, March 5 (Reuters).—New orders for manufactured products fell $1.527 billion, or 2 per cent, in January, to a seasonally-adjusted $74.927 billion—the fifth consecutive monthly decline—the Commerce Department reported today.

This followed a revised decline of 9.3 per cent in December.

Total inventories were up $1.073 billion, or 0.7 per cent, to $151.477 billion, following an upward revised gain of 2.2 per cent in December.

S. Alien Investment Curbs ceptable to European Firm

SHINGTON, March 5 (AP). e head of a European in- ent consortium said today ompany can accept broader rity for the President to foreign investments in U.S. anies.

e d or Schmidt-Scheuber, ident of ABD Securities said ABD supports legisla- "to protect the U.S. securi- markets against acquisitions ontrol of U.S. corporations n are inimical to the coun- foreign policy, national secu- or economy."

Schmidt-Scheuber's testi- on a bill which would en- the President to ban any le investment by foreigners U.S. company where the nal interest is at stake came day after the administration sed the bill as unnecessary a deterrent to an expected asing level of foreign in- ent.

ngress is considering a bill would require foreign in- rs to notify the U.S. govern- anytime they plan a stock ase which would increase interest in the U.S. com- to 5 per cent or more.

e President would have 30 to block such a purchase. foreigners could be stripped heir ownership and stock g rights if they used their nce to get the company's liance with a boycott such he Arab blacklist against

Seeks One Change

Schmidt-Scheuber asked that the bill be changed to ate the pre-notification re- nent. The advance notice 30-day waiting period could in a sharp increase in the prices and abandonment e purchase, he said.

the foreigners buy the stock then submit to presidential unce, Mr. Schmidt-Scheuber sted.

company is jointly owned our banks: Dresdner and rische Hypotheken und selbank of West Germany, ue de Bruxelles of Belgium Algemene Bank Nederland of the Netherlands. ABD is a U.S.-registered broker-dealer buying securities for European customers.

The bill was opposed, however, by the U.S. council of the International Chamber of Commerce. Ian MacGregor, chairman of the council, repeated the administration arguments that the bill is unnecessary and could discourage investment.

Ray Garrett jr., chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), took no stand on broadening of the President's powers to block foreign investment.

But the SEC, an independent agency, supported other provisions in the bill which would require both domestic and foreign trusts and holding companies to provide more detailed information on who owns and votes a company's stock.

Currently major shareholders in a company are required to disclose the amount of stock they hold, but the totals are often attributed to a big bank trust department or nominee account which holds the stock on behalf of the real owners.

U.S. Officials Urge More Bank Lending

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP-DJ).—Two high-level U.S. bank regulators told the banking industry yesterday to loosen its purse strings and step up lending to help the economy recover.

The calls for easier bank-lending policies came from John Sheehan, a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and James E. Smith, Controller of the Currency. They were addressing the National Credit Conference of the American Bankers' Association.

Mr. Sheehan, who said he was speaking on a personal basis, called on the banks to "accommodate" a turnaround in the nation's economy by making credit more available. He was the first Federal Reserve official to ask banks to increase their lending activities.

Until recently the Fed has been stressing the need for rebuilding bank capital and liquidity. Mr. Sheehan told the conference that the capital problem did not "come overnight" and that the question of "capital adequacy . . . can't be solved overnight."

He said the solution to capital adequacy would have to come over a period of years through banks' retention of earnings and issuance of stock and long-term debt.

Mr. Sheehan said the bankers cannot use the capital-adequacy issue "as an excuse . . . to impede loan growth." The Fed governor said he was "severely disappointed" recently when he heard that the chief executive officer of a bank boasted of turning down a loan request from a top-credit company because the executive believed he was following the desires of the Fed.

Separately, at a panel discussion, Mr. Smith said he agreed with Mr. Sheehan's view. Mr. Smith stated that bankers had "learned some lessons" on the need for close control of credit expansion during last year's credit pinch. But he urged bankers not to "overapply" the lesson, adding that banks should be "important participants in causing an economic recovery to get under way."

Mr. Smith said the recession has been reinforced by a lack of public confidence. This "problem of psychology," he said, "isn't only in the kitchens of America, but also in the board rooms of America."

The calls for increased lending are in sharp contrast to the climate last year, when bank-regulating agencies were pressing banks to curtail lending activities.

But in recent months the Fed has been unsuccessfully trying to spur the growth of the nation's money supply.

The money supply declined at a 0.3-per-cent annual rate in the statistical quarter ended Feb. 19. The stock is considered a key economic indicator by many analysts. Some have blamed restrained lending attitudes by banks as playing a significant role in the failure of the money supply to respond to the Fed's prodding.

Banks also have been holding their interest charges on loans at a high level in relation to their own costs for lendable funds. Currently, most major banks are quoting 8.25 per cent for their prime, or minimum, interest rates on corporate loans. If historical spreads between the banks' costs for funds and interest charges were applied currently, the prime rate would be closer to 7 per cent, analysts say.

V. State Help ted for Ailing using Agency

W YORK, March 5 (WP).—New York State Assembly Senate today approved leg- n to provide $90 million to tricken Urban Development temporarily saving the construction agency from uptcy.

C. charted by the state in to build low-income hous- as been literally out of cash Friday, when banks here $21 million in deposits after rporation defaulted on $135 n in loans. Without the in- of state money, UDC have been forced into anization, the first time memory for a state-creat- mpany.

inwhile, New York City con- r Harrison Goldin, who was to cancel a $260-million issue on Friday in what here consider a reaction e UDC problem, conceded the city "needs cash" and that, although the city "is n a crunch," he will meet bankers to discuss alterna- to the canceled issue.

Car Sales Decline 5.6% in Month

TROIT, March 5 (Reuters). car sales in February de- 5.6 per cent to 535,718 compared with 567,200 in year-ago month, industry es reported today.

the Feb. 21-28 period, in- y-wide sales fell 10.4 per from the year-ago period at 37 versus 237,713.

Raw Sugar Price Being Reduced

LONDON, March 5 (AP-DJ).—Consumer resistance in industrialized importing countries is finally bringing down the prices of raw sugar from developing nations, a leading London sugar merchant said today.

The dealer, who declined to be named, said that for the first time to his knowledge the United States, Japan and Canada were forced to sell refined white sugar overseas because the refineries could not place this sugar at home.

The London daily price was set at £265 a ton and cash shipments were being traded at £258.50 a ton, far below the £650 level on Nov. 21 last year. Prices now are roughly standing at the July 1974 level.

CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.
Société Anonyme
Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
Trade Register Luxembourg B 8458

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on March 25th, 1975 at 10.00 o'clock at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and of the Profit and Loss Account as of 31st December 1974.
3. Decision on the disposal of the net profits of the year 1974.
4. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
5. Decision on the election or re-election of Directors and the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND S.A.
Société Anonyme
Registered Office: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
Trade Register: Luxembourg B 6833

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend:

I. an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders

to be held on March 25th, 1975 at 10.30 a.m. at the registered office.

Agenda

Decision to renew the decision to increase the authorized capital of the fund up to 10 million 10 thousand US dollars by the issuance of shares with a par value 1 US dollar each and an issuance premium which together will reflect the current market value of such shares, as approved by the shareholders on March 20th, 1970, for the part of capital not yet issued, and to extend such authorization until March 24th, 1980.

Resolutions on the above-mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and a two-third majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting a certificate of deposit which has been or will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, five days prior to the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid or by the presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the company at Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, five days prior to the meeting.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

II. the Statutory Annual General Meeting

which is going to be held on March 25th, 1975 at 11.00 a.m. at the registered office with the following agenda:

Agenda

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Statement as at 31.12.74.
3. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
4. Receipt of and action on nomination for election of the Statutory Auditor and of the Directors.
5. Miscellaneous.

There is no quorum requirement for the Statutory Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed on a simple majority of the shares present or represented.

The Board of Directors

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74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
69¾	30½	Abbt Lb 1.32	17	123	69¼	67⅞	68¾	
61¼	28¾	ACF In 2.60	8	114	44⅛	42½	43	— 1⅞
14⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	6	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	4	10	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
13¼	7⅜	AdmEx .77e		16	9⅞	9⅜	9½	
5¼	1¾	Adms Millis		10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅜	3	Addressog		121	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅝
11⅞	6½	Advinv .26e		31	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
31	15¼	AetnaLf 1.08	9	667	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅞
61½	25½	AetnaLf pf 2		31	37¾	36¾	37¾	— ⅝
9⅛	4⅝	Aguirre Co	7	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	5⅜	Ahmans .20	6	318	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
4¼	1⅝	Aileen Inc	4	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
63⅛	35⅝	AirPrd .20b	17	388	61	59½	59⅞	— 2¼
15⅞	10	Alrcoinc .90	5	58	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
2⅞	1	AJ Industris		8	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
24	8¼	Akzona 1.20	5	31	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
15	7¼	Ala Gas 1.18	7	15	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
29⅛	5⅝	Alaska Intrs	11	102	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	12⅞	Albanyin .60	5	x10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅜	4	AlbertoC .26	19	6	6¼	6	6⅛	
17¾	10	Albertsn .60	8	27	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
41	18¼	AlcanAl 1.20	5	238	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	
18⅝	6¼	AlcoStd .48	4	33	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	12⅛	AlconLb .24	24	157	24¾	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
7⅜	2	Alexdrs .10e	11	281	4	3⅞	3⅝	— ¼
23½	2½	Allson Mfg	2	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	6¼	AllegCp .45e	3	33	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
32¾	20⅛	AlgLud 1.60	3	88	24½	24	24¼	+ ⅝
41	29⅝	AlgLud pf 3		2	35⅝	36½	36¼	
21¼	11¾	AllgPw 1.52	9	101	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	20	AlldCh 1.80	7	384	37⅜	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	69	13	12¼	12⅞	— ⅛
17½	11¼	AlldProd 1	4	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
25⅝	19¼	AlldStr 1.50	6	98	25¼	25	25¼	
4⅞	1⅝	Alld Supmkt		52	3	3	3	
10¾	6½	AllisChal .26	5	47	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
8	3½	AllrtAut .56	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
51¾	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	7	175	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	+ ⅞
39¼	21½	AmalSug 2a	3	43	38½	36⅝	36⅝	— 2⅛
32⅞	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	127	40¾	40½	40½	— ⅛
179	77	Amax pf5.25		9	100	109	180	
12	5⅞	AMBAC .50	5	24	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Amcord .24	4	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
22	11⅝	Amerce 1.20	4	12	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
40	12⅝	A Hess .30b	3	265	19	17¼	17⅝	— 1⅝
80¼	39⅝	A Hes pf3.50		30	51	49¾	49¾	— 1½
76⅛	5¾	AAirFlt .44	9	100	14¼	13⅛	13⅝	
13⅝	4⅞	Am Airfin	13	503	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
7⅞	3⅛	A Baker .28		50	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
39⅞	27¼	A Brnds 2.68	8	123	39⅝	39	39½	+ ½
29⅝	11½	AmBdcst .88	6	588	19½	18¼	18¼	— 1⅜
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	6	6	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
34½	22½	A Can 2.20a	6	98	34⅛	33¼	33⅞	— ⅛
23¾	18	A Can pf1.75		6	28⅛	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
15	1⅝	AmCen Mfg		26	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
23	12	A Chain 1.20	5	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
26½	17⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	396	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
19¾	6½	AmDist .12p	26	6	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅜
41	15	A DisTel .52	12	58	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	2⅝	AmDualVt		52	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
13	9¾	ADul pf.84a		1	12½	12½	12½	
27⅞	13½	AmElPw 2	8	486	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ¼
7¼	3⅛	AFamily .24	4	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
15	2¾	AmFin .20		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10⅞	AmF pf1.50		z250	14	13½	13½	— ½
26⅞	18½	AGIBd 1.98e		x35	24	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
19¾	13	AGenCv 1.32		20	16¾	16½	16½	
16	7	A Gnins .60	5	57	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅝
26⅝	16	A Gin pf1.80		47	21⅞	21	21	— ½
16⅞	7½	AmHoist .70	5	19	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	26⅛	A Home .68	28	903	39¾	33⅞	39⅛	— ⅜
200	120	A Home pf 2		3	175⅛	173¾	175⅜	+ ⅜
41⅝	16¾	AmHosp .30	24	819	31⅛	30⅝	30½	— ½
8	1¾	Am Invest		9	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7¼	2¼	A Medicl 12	7	242	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1¼	A Medicorp	4	266	4	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
13⅝	3¼	Am Motors	12	676	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
41¼	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	224	36⅛	35⅛	35¾	— ½
7⅞	3	Am Sealing	23	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15¼	5¼	AmShip .68b	141	32	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	13	A Smelt 1.50	4	121	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	7¾	AmStand .80	5	148	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		12	52¼	50¾	51¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	AmSterll .28	11	113	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅜
36	22¾	AmStores 2	4	46	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		1222	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	10	2208	51¼	50½	50⅝	— ⅝
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4		1829	56	55	55¼	— ⅝
49	39¼	ATT pfB3.74		4	46½	46⅛	46¼	
48¼	38½	ATT pfA3.64		4	45¼	45½	45½	— ¼
18⅝	6¼	AWatWk .64	5	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	AW4.1pf 1.43		z50	16	16	16	+ ½
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90	4	21	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4¾	2¼	AmesD .10e	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9¼	Ametek 1	7	27	14⅛	14¼	14½	
24	9	AMF In 1.24	12	119	13⅞	13½	13¾	
22¾	12½	Amfac Inc 1	4	30	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	20⅝	AMP Inc .37	27	613	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅞
9⅛	6½	Ampco .40a	3	x11	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	4	90	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
5¼	1½	Amrep Corp	4	13	3	2⅞	3	
33⅜	23⅝	Amstar 2.40	2	24	30¼	30	30¼	— ¼
49⅞	32	Amsted 3.20	6	78	49⅞	49	49	— ⅜
11½	5	Amtel .32	4	29	7	6¾	6⅞	
30	13⅝	Anacon 1.20	3	116	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	12	AnchrH 1.20	7	32	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
27⅞	15½	AnderClay 1	5	99	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
9	3⅝	Angelica .12	8	22	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	4	11	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
15⅝	9¾	Apache .50	5	32	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
15½	8⅜	ApcoOil .49t	4	54	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
3⅛	½	Apeco Corp		43	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15¼	4½	APL Corp 1	5	36	14½	13⅞	14¼	— ½
11⅝	5⅛	APL pfB .58		4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5⅛	⅞	Applid Mag		5	2	2	2	— ⅛
101	46	ARA Sv 1.46	14	40	79	77½	79	+ 1
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	5	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	18½	ArcatN pf 2		1	23	23	23	+ ½
24⅝	13½	ArchrD .25b	12	154	23	21⅞	22¼	+ 1
4⅞	1⅛	Arctic Entr		17	2	1⅞	2	
11	2	Aristar	36	24	3⅛	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
19¾	11½	ArizPSv 1.36	6	289	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
12½	4½	ArkBest .44		19	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	15¾	ArkLGs 1.70	7	37	23⅞	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1	Arlen RltyD		63	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	4¼	Armada Cp	4	11	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	18⅞	Armco 1.40a	4	124	27⅝	27¼	27½	
31¾	22	Arm pf 2.10		7	27½	27⅛	27½	
57	43	Armr pf4.75		z20	50½	50½	50½	
32¾	14¾	ArmstCk .92	17	261	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
22⅝	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	33	12⅜	12	12	
14⅝	9⅝	AroCorp 1	5	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
13⅜	5	Arvin .39r	10	15	7½	7¼	7⅛	— ¼
104½	52⅜	ASA Lt 1.40		264	78	73¼	78	+ 4½
27⅝	15⅝	AshlOil 1.50	4	103	19⅝	18⅞	19½	
55¼	31	AshlO pf2.40		1	38⅛	38½	38½	— 1½
31¾	13⅝	AsdDrG 1.40	8	288	24¼	23¾	24	+ ⅛
22⅝	16½	AsdSpg 1.40	6	6	20	19¾	20	
9⅞	5¾	Athlone .40	3	125	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
15	2⅛	Atlco 1.50e	6	11	4⅛	4	4	
28⅝	12	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	26	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅝
113¾	73	AtlRich 2.50	9	731	82	78	78	— 3¼
52½	40	AtlRc pf3.75		z170	51	50	51	+ 1
191¼	123½	AtlRch pf 3		8	138	134	134	— 3½
74⅛	48	AtlRc pf2.80		245	55⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— 2⅛
2¾	1	Atlas Corp		130	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	5	35	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
56⅞	20¾	AutDat .20e	26	68	46⅞	46¼	46¼	— ½
4⅜	1¾	Autom Ind		1510	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	10	113	4	3⅝	3½	— ⅜
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		16	¾	11-16	11-16	— 1-16
35⅛	9	AvcoCp pf		23	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
44	21¼	AveryPd .30	15	160	27⅛	25¾	25⅞	— 3
21½	4¼	Avis Inc	10	193	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
9¾	4⅝	AvnetInc .34	3	170	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
65	18⅝	AvonPd 1.48	19	824	37¾	35⅞	36¾	+ ½
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	11	21	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛

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74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
37¼	11½	BabckW .80	7	107	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
6½	2⅝	Bache .10e		114	6¼	5⅞	6	— ¼
19⅝	3½	BakerIn .20	7	314	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ⅜
40⅝	22½	BakerOil .37	17	339	33	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	5	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Ball Cp .60	7	19	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
25½	17⅛	BalGE 1.96	7	119	19⅝	18⅞	18¾	— ¼
58½	40½	Balt pfB4.50		z50	51	51	51	— ⅛
24¼	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	10	2	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
35⅞	21½	Bandag Inc	25	124	34⅞	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅞
6	2	Banar Punt		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
19⅞	9⅞	BangP pf 2		9	14½	14½	14½	
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	22	31¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
27¼	8⅝	Bk of Va .88	5	15	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	5	71	37⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅞
34	16	BarbOil .80e		7	20¾	20½	20¾	
24¼	9⅝	BardCR .20	16	117	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ¼
22¼	1⅛	Barnett Mtg		11	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
10¼	6	BasicInc .60	3	18	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
30	24	Basic pf2.50		z90	28	27⅝	28	
18¼	10¼	BatesMf .20	3	57	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
1 5-16	5-16	BatesMfg rt		160	5-16	5-16	5-16	— 3-16
22½	14¾	Bate Mf pf 1		4	20	19⅞	20	
22¼	3⅝	Bathind .40	116	391	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
45	17¾	BauschL .60	11	319	24¾	22⅞	22⅞	— 1⅝
48⅝	24⅝	BaxtLab .19	37	490	45¼	44⅝	45	— ½
18	13	BaySIG 1.80	7	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
6	3⅝	BaykCig .32		6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅞	10	Bearing .32	8	10	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
23⅝	12⅛	BeatFds .72	12	5392	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅜
40	16	Beckmn .50	13	181	30⅝	29⅝	30	
40	20⅝	BectDick .40	20	276	36¼	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
11	6⅝	BeechA .60b	5	64	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
5¼	1⅝	viBeech Crk		z20	4½	4½	4½	
24⅜	15	Beker .28	5	126	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	
18⅞	9⅛	BelcoP .50e	4	51	14½	14	14	— ¼
18½	12	Belden 1.20	5	22	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
8¼	4⅞	BeldHe .30b	6	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
25⅝	8¾	Bell How .84	5	81	15	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
18	11⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
30¼	20	Bendix 1.80	6	x133	29¾	29	29¼	+ ⅛
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		x1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ 1
27⅜	11¾	BenfiCp 1.25	5	164	16⅞	16	16⅛	+ ½
116¼	58½	Benef pf5.50		7	76	76	76	— 2½
67	37	Benef pf4.30		5	48¼	47½	48¼	— ¼
31½	20¾	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z120	26½	26	26	
20½	3⅛	BenfStd Mtg		16	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	8	127	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
11⅞	1⅞	Berkey Pho		46	3⅛	2⅞	3	
6¼	2½	Best Prod	6	38	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
36⅜	23½	BethStl 2a	4	293	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ½
40	35⅛	Big Three	16	38	40	39½	39⅞	
41½	20	BlackDr .40	29	846	32¾	31⅝	32	+ ¼
7½	3⅝	BlairJhn .48	15	17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅝	9⅝	BlisLau 1.10	4	18	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
16¼	7	BlockHR .40	12	274	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
21½	12	BlueBell .80	5	74	17⅞	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		10	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	Boeing .80	6	642	20	18⅞	19¾	
19	9⅞	BoiseCas .50	5	669	16¼	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Bond Ind		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
22	13¾	BkMont 1.50	6	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
25¼	15¼	Borden 1.30	8	608	23⅜	21½	22¼	— ⅜
22⅜	12½	BorWar 1.35	6	101	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Bormans	7	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
29¼	14	BosEd 2.44	7	59	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
107½	65¼	BosE pf8.88		z100	86	84	84	— 3½
12½	4½	Braniff .20e	6	1224	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ½
47½	29⅝	BriggS 1.60a	12	59	41⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— 1½
63¼	30⅜	BristM 1.60	16	230	62¼	60⅛	60⅞	— ⅞
39¼	25	BristM pf 2		1	38	38	38	— ⅝
14⅝	4½	BritPet .40e	3	449	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
16	10	Brkwy Gls 1	6	111	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7	27	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Brown Co	2	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
28¼	13⅝	BwnGp 1.60	7	21	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ¼
10¼	4½	BwnShrp .20	5	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅞	4¼	BrwnFer .20	8	203	7⅝	7	7	— ½
18⅝	7⅛	Brunswk .40	6	455	12	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
28	8	BrushW .40	4	16	12	11½	11¾	+ ¼
20⅝	3	BT Mt 1.15e		19	4	4	4	
46½	19	BucyErie 1	14	230	34¼	32¼	32⅜	— 1⅝
12½	7	BuddCo .80	6	55	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	4¼	BudCo pf.60		2	5	5	5	
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	16	12	16¼	16¼	16⅛	
13	6¾	BulovaW .70	6	51	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
22	19½	BunkHll 1.92		2	22	21¾	21¾	
8⅛	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	8	31	6⅛	6	6⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		4	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
26½	12⅝	Burlind 1.20	7	105	20⅞	20½	20¼	— ½
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	425	38½	35⅞	35⅝	— 2
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		13	7	7	7	— ⅛
26⅛	10¼	Burndy .78	7	4	12⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
113	61⅛	Burrghs .60	24	444	91½	88⅞	89⅞	— ⅜

C

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
26⅞	2⅛	CabCab For	3	28	4½	4½	4½	
29⅜	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	9	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Cadence Ind		83	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
4⅜	2¼	Caesars Wrl	5	12	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
4½	1⅞	Cal Finanl		75	3⅝	3½	3½	
21	12⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6	7	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	6¼	Callahn .15r	10	205	12⅛	11⅞	12	
14¾	1⅝	Camrn Brn		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
47⅝	19⅝	CamRL .60a	19	184	33½	31½	33½	+ 1
37⅝	22¼	CamSp 1.24	12	98	31⅜	30⅝	30¾	— 1⅛
18⅜	10⅝	CdnPac .86e	6	92	16½	16⅛	16¼	
13⅛	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	13	11	11	11	+ ⅛
39⅜	16¾	CapCit Com	12	38	35⅞	35	35⅛	
31	13⅛	Cap Hold .34	14	360	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅝
21	1⅛	Capit Mfg		11	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
43½	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	8	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ¼
4¼	1⅝	Carling OKo		11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
18⅞	9½	Carlisle .88	4	14	12¼	12	12	
67	52	CaroC&Oh 5		z130	62	61½	61½	— 1
9½	4⅛	CaroFrg .40	6	13	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
23¼	10½	CaroPw 1.60	7	137	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
31⅜	15¼	CarTec 1.60	4	20	20¾	20	20	— 1
17	6	CarrCp .52	28	333	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	CarrGn .57e		8	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
31	12	Cart Hwl .80	10	38	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅛
52	22	CartHw pf 2		20	36	35	35½	+ ½
9⅛	4⅝	CartWall .40	9	54	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
11	6	CascNGs .92	36	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	5	52	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
69¾	39⅜	CaterTr 1.80	16	590	67½	65⅞	66	— 1½
43	25	CBS 1.46	11	734	42½	41¼	41¼	— 1½
2⅛	⅝	CCI Corp		17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17	11¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	14	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	170	29¾	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	3¼	CencoInc .20		135	5½	5	5	— ¼
19	4	Centex .12	12	98	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
21½	11	CenHud 1.72	7	19	16¼	15¾	16⅛	— ⅛
20¾	10	CenIlLt 1.60	8	94	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z240	27⅝	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	8½	CenIlPS 1.20	8	42	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	CenLaE 1.28	8	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	CeMPw 1.24	8	37	12⅝	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
17¾	10¼	CenSoW 1.16	9	215	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
23¾	9⅝	CeSoya .68	7	81	14	13⅞	13⅝	— ¼
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	9	1058	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
14¾	6½	Centrn Data	8	82	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
19½	11½	Cerro 1.20	3	103	14⅛	13⅞	14	— 1
19⅝	6½	Cert-teed .60		x24	10	9½	9¾	
19	11⅝	CessnaAir 1	6	370	16¼	14⅝	16	+ ⅞
20⅞	9⅝	Champlnt 1	5	413	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
68	46	Chml pf5.50		z10	57½	57½	57½	
22	11½	Chml pf1.20		16	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	9	403	11½	11	11	— ⅜
23¾	7	Chance .60	14	79	23¾	23⅛	23¾	
35½	12¼	CharlCo .40e	2	552	30½	27¼	28⅝	— ⅞
30½	18	Charlr NY 2	5	90	22¾	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
10⅞	7	ChaseFd .60		19	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
56½	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	613	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
42½	3⅞	ChasT 1.73e		92	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	Chelsea .40a	3	81	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	13¼	Chemin 1.10	5	231	30	28⅜	28⅞	— ⅜
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.88	6	138	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
38½	25½	CheVa 1.80a	4	2	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ½
67½	27⅝	Chsebg 1.36	21	371	56	56⅝	55⅝	— ⅞
32⅝	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6	266	32⅛	31¼	32	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	ChiEasll .65	5	24	13	12½	13	+ ½
11⅞	1⅝	ChiMilw Cp	3	89	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
18¼	9	Chi Milw pf		1	13	13	13	— ½
42½	19⅝	ChiPneuT 2	7	102	26½	25¾	26¼	+ ½
6	1⅝	ChkFull .12r		72	3¼	3	3¼	
4¼	1¼	Chris Craft		99	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
11⅛	3⅝	ChCft cvpf		1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
64¼	46⅝	Chroma pf 5		3	57	57	57	
20⅛	7	Chrysler		479	10¼	10½	10⅝	
6⅝	1	Chrysler wt		20	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
14⅞	¾	CI Mtg Gp		81	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
11½	2	CI Rlt Inv		18	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
23¼	15⅝	CinBell 1.60	6	7	20⅝	20	20	— ⅝
23¾	13⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	75	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
53½	39⅝	CinGE pf 4		z20	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
36¼	13⅛	CinMila 1.40	6	38	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
43½	23¼	CITFin 2.20	8	116	33⅝	33	33	— ⅝
46¼	20⅝	Citicorp .80	13	993	33⅞	32¾	32⅞	— ⅞
62¼	32⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	5	139	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ¼
31¼	2	CitzSo 1.89e	5	64	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ½
14	1	Citizns Mtg	4	11	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
14	4¼	CityInvst .66	7	147	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
2	5-16	City Inv wt		20	13-16	¾	3-16	+ 1-16
26¼	11½	CityIn pf B2		95	18	17⅛	17⅞	+ ½
4⅝	1⅝	City Strs		1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	8	79	29	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅞
21½	6¼	ClarkOil .50		31	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
5	2⅝	CLC Am .20	3	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
82½	50¼	ClvClf 2.60a	9	7	80	78⅞	79	— 1
33¼	20⅝	ClvElII 2.48	7	214	26⅝	26	26⅝	
115¼	104	ClevEl pf 12		z30	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	
96½	64	ClElll pf7.56		z150	79½	78½	78½	— 2½
11	7½	viClevPlt Sp		z10	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
14¾	5⅝	CloroxCo .52	13	1247	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	2⅜	CluetPea .30		90	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
11⅜	6⅛	CluettP pf 1		3	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	5⅝	CMIInv Cp	342	218	10⅞	9⅝	10¼	
11⅛	2⅝	CNA Finl		34	4⅛	4	4	
15⅝	5⅝	CNA pfA1.10		44	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
13⅝	8⅝	CNA I 1.08a		43	1¾	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	13-32	CNA Larw		5	1¼	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
20	4⅞	CNAL pf2.10		5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	210	9	8⅝	8¾	
23⅜	14⅝	CstSG pf1.83		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
18⅝	10¼	CstSG pf1.19		10	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
127¼	44⅝	CocaCol 2.13	20	772	77¼	72	74¼	+ 1¼
11⅝	3½	CocaBtlg .40	16	864	6¾	6	6½	+ ⅜
13⅝	5	ColdwBk .36	6	132	10	9¾	9¾	
7¼	1¼	Coleco Ind	46	41	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
30¼	15⅝	ColgPal .68	17	557	29⅝	29	29	— ⅞
51	40¼	ColgP pf3.50		z50	48½	48½	48½	— 1½
9¼	3½	CollinAik .40	5	55	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10¼	1⅝	Collins Fd	8	25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
57⅞	12⅝	ColPenn .40	5	71	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	8	25	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
30⅝	15⅝	ColInd 2	3	176	29⅞	28⅝	29½	— ¼
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		15	49	49	49	— ⅛
20½	16	Colt pf1.60		2	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	78	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
55¼	46	ColGs pf5.62		55	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— ¼
5⅞	1⅝	Colum Pict	15	430	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
26¼	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	91	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
25	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		22	3	3	3	
14¼	4⅝	Combd Com	9	205	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
106¼	21⅝	CombE 1.80	10	109	36⅞	35⅞	36¼	+ ¾
63	23½	CmE pf1.70		1	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
42¼	14⅞	ComlSol 1.40	8	11	42¼	42¼	42¼	
30⅝	19¼	ComwE 2.30	9	x268	26	25⅝	25¾	— ¼
7-32	1-64	ComwEd rt		3942	3-16	9-64	9-64	— 3-64
29⅝	25¼	ComE pf2.87		34	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
25¾	17	ComwE pf2		2	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
24	16	ComE pf1.90		6	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
20½	14⅛	ComE pf1.42		30	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
15½	5¼	ComwO .22t	11	184	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
27¼	12⅞	ComO pf1.72		28	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¼
28⅝	8½	Compugrp	7	10	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	1½	Comput Scl	17	190	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
40⅞	22¾	Comsat 1	8	402	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	+ ¼
10¼	3	ConAgra		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅝	ConeM 1.20a	4	7	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
28¼	8½	ConnM 1.60	8	11	13¾	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	9⅞	Conrac .60	6	19	18⅝	17⅝	18	— ⅛
21⅛	6	ConEd .70e	4	805	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
71	34¾	ConEd pf 6		12	52⅛	51⅞	52⅛	+ ¼
58	28½	ConEd pf 5		4	45	44	45	+ ½
24⅞	10½	ConFds 1.35	8	292	16¼	15¾	16	
70⅝	40⅝	ConF pf4.50		11	55	54½	54½	
20⅛	8⅛	ConFrgt .70	5	38	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
26¾	16⅞	ConNGs 2.18	8	80	25¾	25⅛	25½	
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	11	215	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
95½	50	CnPw pf7.72		z140	66½	66½	66½	
93	55	CnPw pf7.68		z700	62½	62½	62½	
59½	46½	CnPow pf 6		12	58	57½	58	— ⅛
58	29½	CnPw pf4.50		z110	39¾	39¾	39¾	
8¼	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	10	103	6	5⅝	5⅞	
28⅞	20	ConCan 1.80	7	494	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
11	6¾	ContCop .80	2	44	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	23¼	ContCp 2.68	11	497	37	36½	36½	— ½
59¼	23¾	ConllCp 2.20	6	76	33⅛	32	32½	+ ⅜
14¾	6⅛	ContlIP 1.45e		90	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	
15⅝	1¼	Contll Rlty		34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	⅝	ConMtg .38e		377	1¼	1	1	— ¼
58½	29	ContOil 2	7	473	45	44	44⅝	— 1⅛
19	9¼	ContTele 1	8	562	13	12½	13	+ ½
39⅞	9½	Control Dat	186	798	17¾	16⅞	16¾	— ½
52	35	CnDt pf4.50		z110	43	42	43	+ 1
28	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	x3	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
8¼	1¼	CookUn .26r	5	44	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	20½	CoopInd 1.44	7	95	35	33⅝	33⅝	— 1⅝
9⅝	3⅝	Cooper Lab		125	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
14½	5	CoopTR .60		28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Copeland .60	8	12	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
34⅞	15⅝	CoppRg .50a	3	23	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
27¾	18	CopwCp 1.80	4	85	25¾	25½	25¾	
3⅝	1	Cordura Cp		12	1½	1⅜	1½	
90¼	25	CornG 1.12a	15	296	43¼	41¾	42¼	— 1¼
14⅛	2¼	CornwlE .40	9	37	3	2¾	3	
23¾	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		39	2½	2⅜	2½	
7¼	3⅝	CowlesC .30	6	9	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
19⅝	9	CoxBdct .20	8	115	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	23⅝	CPC Intl 2	1	295	40½	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
40½	15⅜	Crane 1.60	4	106	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅞
7½	3⅝	CredltF .42	10	26	5	5	5	+ ⅛
26⅝	12⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	28	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
12½	6⅝	CrompK .86	4	14	9⅛	9½	9⅞	
20⅞	11¼	CropHis .70	7	25	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
23⅞	13⅝	Crown Cork	6	243	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ¼
39½	19⅝	CrwZll 1.80a	6	351	29	28½	28⅞	— ⅜
13⅜	6⅞	CTS Cp .50	6	30	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
13	5	Culligan .40	7	29	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	11⅝	CumEng 1a	5	124	17½	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
7½	2⅞	ConnDrg .20	14	2	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Curinc 1.60e		13	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
14⅝	5	CurtisW .40e	7	713	8⅛	8¼	8⅝	+ ¼
27	15⅝	CurtWrA 2		2	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.68	5	19	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	15⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	19	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
45⅝	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	5	7	26⅛	26	26	— ¼

D

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
41½	6	Damon .20	13	781	14½	12¾	14	+ 1
9⅝	4	DanRiv .10p	5	25	5⅛	5½	5⅝	
25⅝	14	DanaCp 1.36	5	43	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	10⅝	Dartlnd .60b	8	155	23	22	22¾	+ ½
28	18⅝	Dartlnd pf 2		14	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅜
39	8⅝	Data Genl	14	298	18⅞	17½	18½	+ ⅞
15⅝	10	DaycoCp .50	5	14	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
58	39	Dayc pf4.25		z20	47	47	47	+ 1½
5⅛	⅜	viDaylin Ind		335	9-16	7-16	9-16	+ 3-16
12	6⅞	DaytHud .60	6	63	10⅛	10	10	
21⅝	10⅝	DaytPL 1.66	8	48	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
110¼	100	DPL pf 12.50		z400	110	109½	109½	— ⅜
10⅝	4⅜	DeanWit .40	20	36	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
53⅞	27⅜	Deere 1.80	7	420	40	38½	38⅞	— 1⅛
15⅛	7⅞	DelmaP 1.20	6	207	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
25⅛	1⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	50	25⅞	24⅝	25	— ⅛
56⅛	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	9	1031	41⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
8	1⅝	Deltec Intl		4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅞	Deltona Crp	15	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
22⅝	10⅛	DennMfg 1	5	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
19	10⅛	DennMf pf 1		2	13½	13⅜	13½	
13⅝	5⅝	Dennys .20	18	365	13¼	12⅞	13	
32½	20⅝	Dentsply .80	16	125	32⅛	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
25	4⅝	Deseret .25	25	132	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
11⅞	4	DeSoto .60	68	11	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
14	7⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	101	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
93½	49	Det E pf7.68		z100	68	68	68	— ½
90	49	Det E pf7.36		z190	64⅞	64½	64½	
70	41⅞	Det E pf5.50		1	52¼	52¼	52¼	
17⅝	7⅝	Dexter .36	7	44	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
23⅞	6¼	Dial Finl .54	7	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
31¼	20½	DiamInt 2	6	64	28⅝	27¼	28⅝	+ 1⅛
30¼	20⅛	DiamSh 1.40	5	332	30	28⅞	30	+ ⅞
35½	25⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		94	36	34⅝	35⅝	+ 1¼
16⅝	12	Dia pf D1.20		73	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
17⅞	6⅝	DickAB .40	4	23	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	7	51	10	10	10	
39⅝	17	Diebold .40b	10	13	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
9⅞	3	DiGiorgo .33		39	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
122¼	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	21	462	81¾	79⅝	80	— 1
8	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	92	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	12	76	32	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
54½	16⅝	Disney .12b	25	1069	43⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅞
18⅜	4½	Disston .12	5	16	7¼	6⅞	7	— ¼
3¼	1⅛	Diversld In	15	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17¼	13-16	DivMt 1.56e		44	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
22⅞	6½	DrPeppr .30	21	366	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
64⅛	31⅝	DomeM .80a	14	213	51½	48⅝	51⅛	+ 1½
5⅜	2	DonLuf Jan		19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅜	Donnelly .56	16	62	24½	23⅞	24⅝	+ ½
13⅛	7¼	DoricCp .20	5	42	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	4¼	DorOliv .10e	6	7	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
6⅝	3	Dorsey .10	7	26	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ¼
41¼	24⅝	Dover 1.20	7	55	37⅞	37	37¼	— ⅜
73⅝	49⅞	DowCh 1.40	11	1009	72⅝	70⅝	71¾	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	DPF Inc		16	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
48	26⅝	Dravo 1.60	7	33	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ¾
78¾	33	Dresser 1.40	8	396	47⅛	45	45	— 2½
70½	35½	Dres pf 2.20		28	50	48½	48⅝	— 1⅞
63½	32	Drssr pfB 2		8	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— 1⅛
19⅝	12½	DrexBd 1.44		25	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Dreyfus .55e	9	7	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
20⅜	10	Duk Pw 1.40	8	251	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
106¼	70¼	Duke pf8.70		z100	86	86	86	— ½
101½	65	Duke pf8.20		z10	81½	81½	81½	+ 1½
84⅝	54	Duke pf6.75		6	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
36	13½	DunBrad .96	18	229	27⅝	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	1	Duplan Cp		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	12	425	102⅞	100	102	+ ½
66⅜	53	duPnt pf4.50		4	61	60½	60½	— ⅜
51⅝	42	duPnt pf3.50		3	48	47½	47½	— ½
21⅝	11	DuqLt 1.72	7	190	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
23½	24	DuqL pf2.75		z400	27⅝	27½	27½	
14⅝	5½	Dymoln .40	4	15	8	7⅝	7¾	— ¼

E

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
22½	13	EaglP 1.04b	5	14	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7	EascoCp .50	5	18	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	EastAir Lin	16	351	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
32¼	12½	EastGs .70e	5	x413	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	8	30	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
117½	57⅝	EasKd 1.56a	23	1223	92⅝	90¼	90⅝	— ⅛
31	18	Eaton 1.80	5	61	27⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
34	15	Echlin .38	16	91	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	10	EckrdJk .30	17	300	21⅞	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
16½	5	Eckd NC .28	8	26	10½	10	10	— ⅜
27½	16⅞	EdisBro 1.48	7	21	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ 1⅛
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	14	129	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
3½	¾	Elect Assoc	11	11	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
23⅞	10½	EDS .55e	13	125	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	5	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12	6	Elgin Natl		8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Elbdr Ind	9	229	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	ElPaso 1.10	5	91	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	6	25	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
45⅝	20⅝	EmerEl .75	20	504	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
59½	24	EmeryA .96	28	128	45¼	43⅞	45⅛	+ ⅞
10⅝	6⅜	Emeryln .40	6	18	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
22	14⅜	Emhart 1.30	5	56	19	18⅝	18⅝	
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .13e	7	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	9¾	EmpDE 1.28	9	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
15	5⅝	Empire Fnl	12	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13	4¾	Empire Gas	4	3	7½	7½	7½	
21⅝	12⅝	EnglhM .60a	5	207	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅝	EnnisBu .32	4	2	6	6	6	
20	12½	Entex 1.20	5	8	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
35	7⅞	Envirotech	9	49	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
16	7	Equimrk .88	4	28	9⅝	9½	9½	
32¼	20⅞	EquitGs 2.40	6	13	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
22⅝	10	EquitLf 1.89e	8	48	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
34	21⅝	Esmark 1.40	5	157	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
7	3¼	Esquire .32	3	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Esterline .30	8	6	4⅝	4½	4½	
31½	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	25	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
43½	26	Ethyl pf2.40		11	42	41	41	— 1
13¼	2	Evans Prod		797	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
18⅝	9½	ExCellO 1	6	16	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
24¼	16¼	Excisr 1.68a		13	20¼	20	20	— ¼
99¾	54⅞	Exxon 5.15e	5	650	78⅜	75¼	75¼	— 3

F

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
64	16⅝	FairCam .80	6	616	31⅞	29¾	30	— ½
7⅛	3⅝	Fairind .30	4	60	6	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	6	FairmtF .60	7	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
3½	1¼	Falstaf Brw		30	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅝	6½	Fansteel .40	4	22	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
11⅜	3¼	FarWst Fnl		5	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
12	3½	Farah Mfg		22	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	2½	Fedders Co		157	4⅛	3⅞	4	
18	9	Feda raICo 1	5	7	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
22½	13⅛	FedMog 1.80	9	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
20¾	11⅝	FedNMt .68	7	615	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
25⅛	15	FedPap 1.50	3	22	22⅛	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
16½	12¼	FPap pf1.20		1	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
8	3⅛	FedSign .30	4	10	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
39½	20⅛	FedDSt 1.16	15	760	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅝
25½	13⅝	FerroCp 1	7	94	27	25½	27	+ 1⅝
19	9¼	Fibrebrd .60	35	59	10⅞	10½	10⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2	Fidelity Fin	7	18	4	3¾	3⅞	
18½	6½	FieldcrMil 1	23	19	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅞	FiltrolCp .60	5	23	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	5½	FinlFed .52t	5	54	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20	12¼	Firestn 1.10	6	158	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
16¼	5	FstChar .37t	7	331	11⅞	11¼	11⅛	— ½
39	15	FstChic .80	7	502	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
60	26½	FstlnBn 1.10	14	41	43¼	43	43¼	
19½	12⅝	FstMiss .24	3	226	15	14½	14⅝	
10¾	½	FstMtg Inv		59	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
48⅝	21⅝	FstNBo 1.88	7	136	30⅞	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
28	16½	FstNStBn 2	7	7	23	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
45	22	FstPa 1.32	7	109	18⅝	17¾	18¼	+ ¼
16	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	8	16	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ½
11⅞	5⅞	FstUnR .96b	10	23	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
10⅞	4	FstVaB .45e	8	6	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
34¼	10	FWisCp 1.76	15	24	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
58	14	FischM 1.10	9	5	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	
15¾	8½	FishFds .40	7	37	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
8⅛	4½	FishrScl .20	7	16	7½	7⅜	7½	
13⅛	3⅞	FleetEnt .24	26	356	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
13½	8½	Fleming .70	7	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6½	Flexvan .62t	4	188	9⅝	9⅜	9¼	— ⅛
19½	9⅝	Flintkot 1.16	7	22	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
30	18	Flin pfB2.25		6	24½	24	24	— ⅜
32	14¼	FlaE Coast	7	8	22⅝	22½	22¼	
16	7⅛	FlaGas .80	4	36	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30½	10⅞	FlaPow 1.95	8	358	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	8	438	21¾	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	17⅝	FlaStl 1.50	3	10	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
37½	15	FluorCp .20	11	1463	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅜
91¼	54	Fluor pfB 3		3	60	60	60	
21¼	9	FMC .92	6	114	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
35	21½	FMC pf2.25		2	28	28	28	— ½
9	3⅞	Fd Fair .20	5	24	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
11¼	5¼	FooteCB .80	5	17	8½	8¼	8⅛	
54⅝	28¾	FordM 3.20	9	870	35	34¼	34⅝	
14⅝	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	30	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
26	17½	FMK pf1.80		3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
17	10¼	FtDea 1.24		18	15⅛	15	15	
21¼	12	FtHowP .48	12	29	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
64½	13	FosterWhl 1	6	90	23	22	22¼	— ⅜
48⅛	18½	Foxboro .60	14	76	29⅝	28⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
20	10	FrnkInM .40	11	231	18⅛	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
29¼	17¼	FreepM 1.60	5	108	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
25⅞	13	Fruehf 1.80	9	77	18	17⅝	17⅞	
10⅞	2⅞	Fuqua Ind	5	190	5¼	5	5¼	

G

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
9	2	GableInd 1t	3	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	6	5	1½	1½	1½	
11⅜	6	GAF Cp .52	5	178	10½	9⅞	10	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	GAF pf 1.20		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	17	GamSk 1.40	4	35	21⅞	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
38¾	19½	Gannett .52	20	172	32¾	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅜
36¼	16⅝	GardDen .76	15	114	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅜	Garfinkl .96	6	24	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	Garlock .88	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	6	11½	11⅜	11½	
4½	1	Gateway In	2	18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅝	2½	GCA Corp	5	36	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	Gemini Cap		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	10	Geminitn 1a		7	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
15	6⅞	GnAinv .24e		8	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
50⅝	27⅝	GnAOil .80b	7	52	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
65	22¼	GATran 1.80	8	36	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
14	7¾	GenBanc .80	5	1	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	GnCable .64	5	272	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15¼	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅞	5⅝	G Cinma .44	9	35	17¼	16⅛	16⅞	— ¼
7⅝	2⅛	Gen Develpt	4	42	4⅝	4½	4½	
28¾	13½	Gen Dynam	6	129	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	— ⅛
65	30	GenEl 1.60	13	952	45¼	43⅝	44	— 1
28⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	10	278	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
9⅝	4⅜	GnHost .40e	1	66	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	4⅝	GenInst .27t	4	296	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
36¼	23½	GnInstr pf 3		2	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
16¾	4⅝	GnMed .14a	8	38	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	28⅝	GenMill 1.20	14	170	48⅛	47	47⅝	— ⅜
55½	28⅞	GnMot 3.15a	12	1267	40⅝	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
71	55½	GnMot 5pf 5		2	66⅝	66½	66½	— ⅛
13⅝	4½	GenPort .80	27	65	7	6¾	7	
20⅛	9½	GPubUt 1.68	6	273	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
10⅛	4⅝	G Refra .10e	4	x15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
53	17¼	GnSignal .76	12	81	33⅝	32½	33⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	Gen Seiol	4	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	16⅛	G TelEl 1.28	10	717	22⅛	21⅝	22	
38	25¼	GTIEl pf2.50		5	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ½
17	12½	GTFl pf1.30		z50	15	15	15	+ ⅞
18¼	9⅞	G Tire 1.10b	4	94	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
7⅛	2⅛	Genesco Inc	18	60	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
20⅞	13	Genstar 1.20	6	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
36¼	17	GenuPts .64	22	167	33½	32¾	33½	+ ½
45½	22⅛	GaPc .80b	14	399	40¼	39	39⅞	— ⅛
96½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z200	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	
16½	8⅛	GerberPd 1	9	38	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
175	96	GettyO 1.50a	9	144	131	129¼	129⅝	— 5⅝
19⅝	17	GettO pf1.20		2	18	18	18	
7⅛	4	GF Bus .32e	4	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14½	8¼	GianPCem 1	7	10	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
17½	5⅛	Gib Finl .73t	5	72	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	GiddLw .20e	4	51	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
17⅝	7⅛	GlmbHill .52	3	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
40½	28¾	Gillette 1.50	10	328	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
17⅞	4½	Ginos Inc	5	96	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅛	6¼	Global Mr	18	322	14	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅝
18	11¾	GlobeUn 1	4	7	14	13⅝	13⅞	
16	5	GoldWt Fin	7	142	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
24⅞	12⅛	Goodrh 1.12	4	139	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
18⅜	11⅛	Goodyr 1.30	7	386	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	GorJwlA .32	4	201	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	13¾	Gouldin 1.20	5	74	19⅛	19	19	
17	12¼	Gould pf1.35		71	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	18	Grace 1.60	6	175	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅝
14⅝	7¼	GrandUn .80	29	30	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅝	12¼	Granltv 1.50	3	9	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
12	1½	Grant WT		504	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	5	GrayDrg .50	4	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
32	1	GtAMt 2.57e		75	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
14⅝	6¼	GtAtlPac	6	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
18⅛	10¼	GtLkDr 1.20	10	8	17½	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	9⅝	GtNoir 1.10a	12	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	28⅛	GtNorN 1.80	4	30	34	33⅞	34	+ ½
23	6⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	487	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
31¼	3¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	7	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
19½	11½	GtWn pf1.88		10	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ½
25⅛	12½	GrGiant 1.08	6	30	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
35	20⅝	GrGt pf1.76		2	27	27	27	
18⅜	9⅛	Greyhd 1.04	9	135	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
4⅞	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		137	2	1⅞	2	
6¼	15-16	Groller Inc		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Grumm .60	4	19	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
20⅞	6	Guardn .20e	7	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
30⅛	1⅝	Guard Mtg		33	3	2⅞	2⅞	
12	5⅞	GlfLfHld .50	6	111	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ½
16⅛	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16	GulfOil 1.70	4	932	20½	20	20	— ⅜
15⅝	6¼	GlfRes .50e	3	233	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	9⅛	GlfR pfA.20		5	20	19½	19⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	12	GfR pfB1.30		3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
16	8¼	GlfStUt 1.12	7	149	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
59	44	GlfSU pf4.40		z100	52½	52	52	— 1
30	18	GlfWnInd 1a	4	436	30⅝	29¼	29⅝	— 1½
7⅝	3	GlfWind wt		470	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
56⅛	38	GlfW pf 3.87		1	54½	54½	54½	+ 1½
71⅝	54¼	GlfW pf3.75		4	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ 1
4⅝	1⅝	Gulton Ind	12	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛

H

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
16¼	8	HallFB .44	13	19	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
194	104	Hallibtn 1.32	17	518	130	126	126⅞	— 4⅝
22	10⅞	HamrlP 1.20	3	120	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅛	Hammond	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	2⅝	Handlmn .40	13	34	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
28	18	HandyH .80	4	11	23¼	22⅝	23	— ⅛
10⅞	6	HanesCo .68		39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
54¼	19	Hanna 1.35	17	20	39⅝	39	39½	— ¼
21	12¼	HarBrJ 1.20	7	60	21⅛	20⅛	21	+ ⅝
7⅞	2½	Hardees	18	80	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	17⅝	Harnisf 1.80	4	140	33	32	32½	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅝	Harrahs .22	10	32	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
33½	13	Harris 1.20		33	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Harsco 1b	5	24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	4⅝	HartSMx .60	6	93	7¾	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅞	HarteHk .20	7	28	11⅛	11	11	
19½	12½	HattSe 1.44a		9	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	HawElEl 1.68	7	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅝	7	HayesAlb 1	6	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2	Hazeltine	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19	5¼	HCA M .50e	3	12	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13	4⅞	Hecks .12	5	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
36⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .50t	15	114	19	18	19	+ ⅝
10⅞	5⅝	Hellem .48a	6	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
50	27	HeinzH 1.12	12	103	49⅛	48⅛	48⅝	
4½	2	Helene Curt	6	86	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅝
40⅛	17	Hellerint .84	11	193	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	4⅞	HelmeP .60		64	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
47	19¼	HelmrhP .30	9	108	33	32½	33	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Hemlnc .88e		x7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
44	21	Hercules .80	13	932	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅜
16⅝	8½	HershFd .80	9	31	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	14¼	Hesston .40	5	19	23⅛	22⅝	23	
52⅝	17⅝	Heubln 1.10	14	522	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
92⅝	52	HewlPk .20	27	691	88⅞	87⅛	87⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	2⅞	High Voltg	10	5	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
24	11⅝	Hillenbd .48	8	20	19⅝	18⅞	19	— ⅛
19¾	8⅞	Hilton Htl 1	9	668	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅞
4⅛	1⅛	HMW Ind	4	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	
24⅞	10	Hobart .80	11	17	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
18⅜	6⅜	HoernW .72	5	51	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
7⅛	2½	Hoff Elctrn		16	5	4⅞	5	
19⅝	8⅝	Holiday .32	9	615	10⅝	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	8⅝	HlldyA 1.70t		2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
39	12⅝	HollySug 3a	2	184	32¾	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
69⅞	29⅝	Homestk 1e	14	303	43⅝	41	43¼	+ 1⅝
86⅛	17⅝	Honywll 1.40	8	3197	31⅜	29	29	— 2⅝
21	11	HoovBll 1.28	6	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
7	1⅝	Horizon Cp	5	12	3	3	3	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	HospAff .37t	12	24	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
20	5⅝	HospCpA .20	10	175	19⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
13⅜	4⅞	HosHntl .36	5	187	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Houdaill .80a	4	97	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6	HougMif .60	6	24	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	
9⅝	3⅝	HouFab .10e	8	79	6⅛	6	6	
22	9¼	HouseFin 1	7	228	17	16½	16½	— ¼
39	24½	HouF pf2.50		24	31½	31½	31½	
49⅞	29	HouF pf2.37		3	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
29⅝	16½	HousLP 1.36	8	177	22⅞	22	22¼	
40	15⅝	HouNGs .80	12	307	38⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
79⅛	33⅝	HouG pf2.50		3	75	75	75	
13⅛	4	HowJohn .20	12	1169	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	Howmet 1	6	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—
19⅝	9⅛	Hubbrd 1.60	8	37	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	12½	HudsA 1.60	4	23	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	HughHat .40	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
85½	36⅝	HughsTl .50	16	470	68⅛	64⅝	65	— 4⅛
9	3⅝	Humana	7	87	9	8⅝	8⅞	
22½	11¼	HuntCh .24	12	455	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
12⅞	4⅞	HuttnEF .48	10	106	12⅞	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	Huyck .40	13	14	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Hydromt .24	4	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼

I

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
8¾	1⅝	ICN Pharm		73	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
30½	21	IdahoP 1.96	8	18	29⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
22	10⅛	IdealBasic 1	7	35	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
93	50	Ideal pf4.75		2	71	71	71	+ 1
5	2½	IdeaToy .10t	4	9	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
25⅞	9½	IDS Rl 3.23e	4	56	11⅝	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
23½	10⅞	IllCent 1.50	4	117	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
105	58	IllCent pfA6		1	70	70	70	— ⅝
45⅝	37	IlCen pf3.50		12	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
27½	17	IllPowr 2.20	10	243	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	20	IlPow pf2.13		z200	24⅛	23½	23½	— 1
30	19⅝	IllToolW .50	11	14	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅝
12½	4½	ImpCpAm	5	467	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
33⅝	19¼	INA Cp 2.10	8	152	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14	INA Inv 1.36		4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Income Cap		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10¼	7⅛	IncCCu .93e		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
25½	14	IndianGas 2	8	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	12	IndplPL 1.82	10	19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ½
28	9⅛	IndINat 1.08	18	68	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	4⅝	Inexco Oil	72	129	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
97¼	50½	IngerR 2.48	13	295	74⅝	72⅝	74⅛	+ 1⅝
59⅞	31	IngR pf2.35		17	47½	47	47	
31	21	InlCon 1.40a	4	24	24⅝	24	24	— ½
57⅞	28⅝	InldStl 2.40a	5	250	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
8⅝	4⅞	Inmont .40	3	28	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
9½	5⅛	Insilco .70	5	52	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅝	Insll pfA1.25		2	12½	12½	12½	
49¼	25⅝	InspirCop 2	9	11	37	36¼	36½	— ¼
11	1	Instlf InvTr	3	11	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅞	Integon .28	6	21	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
31¾	17	Interco 1.46	6	45	28	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
3⅝	1⅛	Intrcntl Div	6	75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
32	21⅝	Interlake 2a	3	22	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
254	150½	IBM 6	17	1167	220⅝	214¼	215⅝	+ 7⅛
43¼	19⅞	IntFlav .29r	35	931	31⅝	29⅝	30¼	+ ¼
29¼	16⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	212	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	IntHold .48e		1	10	10	10	— ¼
40¾	30⅝	IntMinl 1.28	5	439	37⅝	35½	35½	— 2
22½	6	IntMng 1t	5	138	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
28	16⅝	IntMultf 1.36	7	27	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
40¼	18⅝	InNick 1.40a	6	126	24⅝	24	24⅛	— ½
56	31⅛	IntPaper 2	6	1130	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— 1½
8⅞	3	IntRect .12e	4	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29½	12	IntTT 1.52	5	533	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	
73½	33½	IntTT pfF4		3	53	51½	52	+ 2
58½	31⅛	ITT pf14.50		20	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
53	28½	IntTT pfJ4		10	41¾	41⅝	41¾	
52⅛	28⅝	IntTT pfK4		5	42	41⅝	41⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	18	ITT pfN2.25		92	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
61⅛	36	IntTT pfO5		23	50½	50	50½	+ ½
17⅞	10½	Intrpce 1.20	5	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅛	IntrpubGp 1	5	20	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	IntrBrd .05e	7	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	11	IntraPw 1.40	9	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	IntstUn .24	3	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	10⅝	IaBeef 2.07t	3	27	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅝
16½	8	Iowa El 1.30	20	4	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
17½	10	IowaIlG 1.36	8	17	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
23	15	IowaPw 1.84	8	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅝	IowaPS 1.52	8	11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
5	2	Ipco Hosp	8	60	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10	ITE Imp .72	7	234	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
18½	4⅞	Itek Corp		77	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
27⅝	8¼	IU Intl .85	4	176	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	
51⅛	21⅝	IU Int A		2	28½	28	28	— 1

J

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
13½	6⅝	JamesF .68	9	36	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ¼
14⅝	9⅛	Jantzen .70	4	5	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
10	4¼	JapanF .30e		310	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	20½	JeffPilot .60	13	267	33	32¼	32⅛	— ⅛
93½	55	JerCen pf 8		z30	72	72	72	+ 2
25	16½	JewelC 1.20	8	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	1⅝	Jewelcor	2	48	2⅝	2⅛	3	
29⅝	13⅝	JimWalt .80	7	259	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
35½	17	JimW pf1.60		116	35	34⅛	34⅛	— 1
21⅛	13⅛	JHanS 1.52e		75	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
24¼	16⅝	JHanl 1.86e		8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
24⅛	14⅝	JhnMan 1.20	8	132	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
119⅛	72⅛	JohnJn .80a	35	277	98¼	95¼	97⅛	+ 1⅛
16⅛	6⅝	JohnCon .80	12	43	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
34⅛	19	JhnCont pf 2		10	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ½
18⅝	4⅛	JonLogn .40	7	91	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
58	47½	JonLau pf 5		z100	55	55	55	+ 1
30⅝	20¾	Jorgen 1.50b	3	2	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅝	Jostens .90	7	12	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
58⅝	25	JoyMfg 1.50	11	58	46⅝	45⅛	46	+ ½
24⅞	2⅝	Justice Mtg	13	2	3½	3½	3½	

K

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
24¾	12	KaisrAl 1.20	3	56	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	— ½
53½	37	KaiA pf 4.12		1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
9⅛	4	KaisCem .30	7	50	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	KaneMill .20	3	15	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
28¼	16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	30	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
59	43⅛	KCPL pf4.50		z20	51½	51½	51½	
22	9¼	KC Soutn 1r	4	4	15	14⅛	14½	— ½
19¼	11⅜	KanGEl 1.56	8	23	15⅝	15½	15½	
18½	13⅝	KanNe 1.32b	7	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
21¼	14⅛	KanPLt 1.52	9	14	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
7⅛	2	Katy Ind	3	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
21¼	9¼	Kty pfB 1.46		6	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
14¼	2¼	KaufBrd .16		584	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	7⅛	Kauf pf1.50		4	14	14	14	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	Kaweckl .40	5	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅛	KayserR .60	15	29	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
6	2½	KeeneCp .20	5	19	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅞	6½	Kellwood .80	5	22	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
34¼	24⅛	Kennmt 1.40	5	26	31⅛	30⅝	30½	— ¼
49½	25⅛	Kennect 2.60	7	564	35⅞	34⅞	35	— ⅝
23⅛	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	10	8	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
92½	47⅝	KerrMcGe 1	15	x532	70⅛	67⅛	67⅝	— 2⅛
22½	12⅝	KeystCon 1a	2	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Kidde .80	4	91	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
45	32	Kidde pfB 4		6	42½	42½	42½	— ⅝
38⅛	23⅝	Kid pf A2.20		1	34	34	34	
35⅝	18⅝	KimbCl 1.60	7	529	29⅞	27⅞	29⅛	+ 1⅛
8	4	KingDSt .40	7	57	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
19	9⅝	KirschCo .90	7	9	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
27⅛	13⅛	KLM Airlin		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
37	13⅝	KnigtRid .54	12	115	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
18	3⅛	Koehrg .30p	6	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
55	33	Koppers 2.40	6	25	46	45⅛	46	— ⅛
55	42⅛	Koppr pf 4		z180	48	48	48	
47⅞	26⅞	Kraftco 1.92	11	231	39¼	38	38⅝	— ⅝
38⅝	18⅛	KresgeS .22	20	1683	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝	
24⅞	14⅛	Kroger 1.36	7	53	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅛	Kysor .40	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

L

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
20⅞	11⅝	LacGas 1.56	8	9	16¾	16⅝	16¾	
20	11½	LamSess 1b	3	2	16½	16½	16½	
14	7⅝	LaneBry .72	6	9	11⅝	10¾	11¼	+ [illegible]
13⅝	5¼	LatrobS .10r	5	44	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— [illegible]
6⅝	3⅝	LearSieg .28	5	183	4	3¾	3⅞	
27	17⅛	LearS pf2.75		8	23	22¾	22¾	— [illegible]
25⅝	10	Leaswy .40b	7	36	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+ [illegible]
20¼	7½	LeedsN .50	7	389	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ [illegible]
13	5¼	Leesona .40	3	9	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	— [illegible]
21⅞	8	LehPCt .80	5	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	— [illegible]
1⅞	½	LehVal Ind	5	45	⅞	13-16	13-16	
16	7⅛	Lehmn .72e		85	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— [illegible]
11½	2¼	Lennar Crp	10	13	5⅛	5	5	
27⅝	16	Lenox .72	8	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— [illegible]
8⅛	3½	LevFd Cap		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— [illegible]
13½	9⅝	LevFin .75a		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ [illegible]
22⅝	12½	LeviStra .48	6	138	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ [illegible]
5⅛	1½	Levitz Furn	8	179	3	2⅝	2⅝	— [illegible]
4⅛	2	LFE Cp	7	83	4	3¾	4	+ [illegible]
5½	4	LFE pf.80		1	5	5	5	+ [illegible]
32⅝	12⅛	LOF 1.60	7	71	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	+ [illegible]
67⅝	46	LOF pf4.75		1	53½	53½	53½	+ [illegible]
6⅝	3⅝	LibbMcNL	4	22	5	4⅞	5	
15⅝	7¼	LibrtyCp .40	5	35	11⅝	11	11	— [illegible]
15⅛	1⅞	Librty Loan		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ [illegible]
32¼	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	9	30¾	30⅜	30¼	+ [illegible]
80¾	55½	LillyEli 1.10	30	455	73½	76¼	77¼	+ [illegible]
43½	19	LincNat 1.60	9	192	31	30	30¼	— 1½
87⅝	38½	LincNt pf 3		2	62½	62½	62½	— 1½
18	12¾	LincPl 1.74a		4	17½	17¼	17½	— [illegible]
3	1	Lionel Corp	9	6	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	2⅝	LittonIn .13t		136	6⅛	6	6⅛	— [illegible]
12¾	4⅛	Litton pfc pf		8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— [illegible]
19¾	10	Litton pfB 2		x11	16¾	15½	15¾	+ [illegible]
18	⅜	LMI Inv	7	9	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ [illegible]
6¼	3¼	Lockhd Airc	3	739	5½	5	5½	+ [illegible]
23¼	10⅝	Loews 1.50	5	89	19⅞	18¾	18¾	— [illegible]
13⅞	2⅝	LomaFin .36		102	6⅛	6⅝	6⅞	+ [illegible]
35	11⅞	LomM 3.39e	5	29	17	16¾	16⅞	+ [illegible]
13½	4⅝	Londont .40e	4	17	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ [illegible]
21	8⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	48	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ [illegible]
31⅜	16⅝	LoneSG 1.60	7	67	27½	27	27	— [illegible]
18½	9⅝	LnglsLt 1.44	7	150	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ [illegible]
73⅝	49	LIL pf 5.75		1	63½	63½	63½	— [illegible]
116	108	LIL pfN 13		z190	111¼	111¼	111¼	
70	38½	LongDrg .68	29	96	43¼	42½	43	— [illegible]
6⅝	1⅝	Loral Corp	7	98	6	5½	5⅝	— [illegible]
54⅛	16½	LaLand 1.12	8	338	22¾	22¼	22½	+ [illegible]
24⅝	6⅝	LaPacif .20	6	307	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ [illegible]
25⅛	16¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	11	21	20¾	20⅞	+ [illegible]
16	8½	Lowenstn 1	3	15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— [illegible]
14⅝	7½	LTV Corp	2	443	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— [illegible]
20⅝	9⅝	LTV Cp AA		8	18	18	18	
60	35¼	LTVCp pf 5		6	58¼	58¼	58½	+ [illegible]
51	28⅜	Lubrizol 1	19	134	49½	47¾	48	— 3
14	7½	LuckyStr .64	11	142	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ [illegible]
12¼	7½	Ludlow 1.80	7	25	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ [illegible]
39¼	16	LukenSt 1.40	6	25	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ [illegible]
17½	5	LykYng .73e	1	191	17¾	16⅞	17	— [illegible]
33¼	17¾	Lykes pf2.50		68	33⅝	32⅞	33	— [illegible]
8¼	3	LyncCSy .40	8	57	5	4⅝	4⅝	— [illegible]

M

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
12½	5¾	MacAF .40b	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— [illegible]
3⅝	1	MacDonal	13	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Macke .30	7	7	4	4	4	
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	4	74	5⅝	5	5⅛	— [illegible]
16⅞	9	Mcmi pf1.20		1	12	12	12	— [illegible]
19½	10¼	Macy 1.10	6	39	18½	18	18½	+ [illegible]
11	5⅛	MadFd .48e		62	8¾	8¼	8¼	
7⅞	3¾	MadSq Gar		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	2½	MagicCf .32	22	49	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— [illegible]
9⅞	3⅝	Magvox .15p		7	6	5⅞	6	— [illegible]
20	10⅝	Mallery 1	7	18	14½	14	14⅛	
26½	13	MalHyd .44b	15	15	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— [illegible]
7⅝	1⅝	Manhat Ind		1	3	3	3	+ [illegible]
14½	8⅛	Manpwr .68	3	80	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
40¼	19½	MfrHan 1.72	7	152	30⅛	30	30⅛	— [illegible]
35	14	MAPCO .70	14	397	30¼	29⅝	30	— [illegible]
13⅝	4⅝	Marathn Mf	5	50	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— [illegible]
54¾	26½	MarO 1.80a	6	289	33⅝	31¾	31⅞	— [illegible]
28⅞	13½	Marcor 1	5	182	20	19⅝	19¾	+ [illegible]
56½	28½	Marcr pf A2		16	39⅝	39	39⅛	— [illegible]
26⅝	6½	Maremt .40	12	124	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅞	13⅝	MarMid 1.80	5	155	17⅝	17	17	— [illegible]
35	11⅝	MarionL .48	15	93	23½	22½	22⅞	— [illegible]
50	30½	Marlen 1.60	19	135	49⅞	48¼	48⅝	— [illegible]
44⅞	12⅝	Marley .60	9	28	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ [illegible]
12⅝	5⅛	Marqit .50e	4	x17	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— [illegible]
22¾	6¼	Marriot .52t	18	1180	15	13⅝	14⅝	+ [illegible]
21¾	12¼	MarshF 1.24	9	17	21⅞	21½	21½	+ [illegible]
19¼	12½	MartMa 1.30	5	40	16½	16¼	16⅞	+ [illegible]
20⅝	18¼	MrldCup .54	7	14	15⅝	14¾	15	
46	19	MascoCp .32	19	254	41⅛	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	14½	Masonite .54	18	480	23½	22	23¼	+ ⅞
21	11¾	MassyF .80e	4	24	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— [illegible]
18⅞	7¼	MasMt 1.1/e	7	x16	10⅞	10½	10½	— [illegible]
19⅝	11¼	MasCp 1.59e		16	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ [illegible]
14⅛	9⅛	MasInc 1.02		18	12	11⅝	11⅞	— [illegible]
17⅞	11⅛	MatsuE .29e	8	14	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— [illegible]
28⅞	16	MayDSt 1.60	9	283	30½	28⅞	29¾	+ [illegible]
25	18	MayD pf1.80		6	22¾	22	22⅝	+ 1½
23¾	13¾	MayerOs .92	6	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
28⅛	16	Maytg 1.30e	16	180	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ½
9¼	5¾	MBPXL .20e	4	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
40½	19⅝	MCA Inc 1	6	390	41½	39¾	41⅜	+ 1⅛
14	7	McCord .36	4	13	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
16½	1¾	McCror .90p		26	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ½
107¼	48⅜	McDer 1.20	7	573	67¾	64¼	64½	— 2½
63¼	21½	McDonalds	24	911	42¾	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅝
30⅝	7⅝	McDonD .40	4	69	12¼	11⅝	12	
23¼	11½	McGEd 1.50	11	100	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ¼
9⅝	5⅛	McGrwH .56	8	287	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
17⅝	12¾	M GH pf1.20		7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ [illegible]
62⅞	18	McIntyre	9	z280	46½	46½	46½	
35½	9½	McKee .80a	6	20	18½	18	18½	
49⅞	15⅝	McLean .72	5	14	21⅝	21	21	— [illegible]
17¼	12⅝	McLout 1.60	6	21	15	14⅞	15	
11⅞	6⅞	McNell .80	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19¼	11¾	MeadCp 1.20	3	181	15¾	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
41	27½	Mea pfA2.80		2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ [illegible]
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
28¼	12⅝	Medusa 1.40	8	28	18¾	18½	18½	— 1⅛
2⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	6	18	2	2	2	
11⅞	4¾	MarvllSh .48	10	174	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
7½	2¼	Menasc .12t	11	4	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
45	28¾	MercStr .80	9	8	37½	37½	37½	+ [illegible]
86	46⅝	Merck 1.48	28	564	77⅞	76⅛	76⅝	+ [illegible]
11⅝	7	Meredith .70	4	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— [illegible]
16½	6¼	MerrLyn .56	15	758	15¾	15	15⅝	+ [illegible]
42⅞	10⅝	MesaPet .05	56	340	22½	21⅛	22	+ [illegible]
10⅞	6⅛	Mesabi 1.04e	8	277	8⅝	8	8	— [illegible]
25½	14½	MestaM 1.20	11	1	18½	18½	18½	— [illegible]
32¾	9¼	MGM 2.50e	6	78	32¼	31⅛	31¾	+ [illegible]
13⅝	12⅝	MGM wi		84	13	12⅝	13	+ [illegible]
10⅛	4¼	Metrom .50	8	60	8¾	8½	8½	— [illegible]
46½	6⅛	MGIC In .10	8	1973	14	12⅝	13⅛	— [illegible]
16½	8	MichGs 1.10	8	11	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ [illegible]
16½	10¾	MhTube 1.20	4	3	16	16	16	+ [illegible]
12¼	8¼	Microdot .60	4	94	12	11⅞	11⅞	— [illegible]
21	7⅛	Microw .79t	7	6	14⅝	14	14	— [illegible]
17⅝	9½	MidC Tl 1.04	8	43	13⅝	13⅜	13¼	+ [illegible]
18	9⅝	MidSUt 1.26	7	1113	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ [illegible]
12⅞	1¾	Midind Mtg	7	19	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ [illegible]
14⅝	8⅝	MidlRoss 1	4	242	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ [illegible]
34¼	13⅝	MilesLb 1.28	7	167	20½	20	20⅛	— [illegible]
13¾	4	MilBrd .36a	7	60	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
80½	43	MinnMM 1.35	21	1163	56⅞	55	55	— 2
19⅝	12⅛	MinnPL 1.46	9	14	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ [illegible]
14	9	MirroAl .96	7	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— [illegible]
21	4⅞	MissnEq .28	7	78	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ [illegible]
24¾	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	57	18⅞	18½	18½	— [illegible]
15½	10	MoPac pf 1		18	14	13⅞	14	+ [illegible]
24⅞	14½	MoPtCe 1.60	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	MoPSv .84b	7	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ [illegible]
56½	30⅝	MobilOil 3.40	4	927	42⅝	41¼	41¼	— [illegible]
8¼	1½	Mobil Home		26	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— [illegible]
21	9⅝	Mohas 1.20	13	81	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— [illegible]
4½	1	Mohk Data		35	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— [illegible]
14¼	8¼	MohkRub 1	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ [illegible]
28	17½	Molycrp .40	5	37	21⅛	20	20	— [illegible]
15½	8½	MonarchM 1	4	23	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ [illegible]
8⅝	4	Monarm Ind	3	52	8	7¾	8	+ [illegible]
15¼	5⅝	MonrEq .44	8	223	9⅝	8⅞	9	— [illegible]
69½	39⅝	Monsan 2.40	6	629	55⅝	54½	54½	— 1
36⅞	21¾	MonDU 2.08	7	9	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— [illegible]
34⅝	20¼	MonPw 1.80	8	33	25⅛	24¾	25	
23½	17¼	MonSt 1.80a		50	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
8⅞	4⅛	MONY .72e	9	36	6⅝	6½	6½	— [illegible]
46⅝	12⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	490	46⅝	45½	46⅛	+ 1⅛
69½	40⅝	Morgan 1.80	13	426	60¼	57⅝	57⅝	— 1⅝
29⅝	11¼	MorrsKn .88	5	34	16⅞	16	16⅛	— [illegible]
8⅝	1⅛	MorseEl Pd		29	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ [illegible]
4⅝	1⅜	MorseS .61e	5	45	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
11¾	1	MtgeTr Am		20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— [illegible]
22	10	MorNor .88	8	103	14⅝	13⅝	14	— [illegible]
61⅞	31⅝	Motorola .70	19	780	51¼	49⅞	49	— [illegible]
34⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.20	13	251	29⅞	28	28⅝	— [illegible]
24⅝	15⅛	MtStTel 1.52	9	12	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
8½	4	Munford .35	5	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Muntd pf.40		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ [illegible]
16⅝	9⅝	Munsng 1.02	48	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17¼	9⅝	MurphC 1.32	6	29	13	12⅝	13	
35⅛	14⅝	MurpOil .60	4	208	21	20	20	— [illegible]
26	10⅝	MurryOh 1	4	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	+ [illegible]
17	11¼	MutlOm 1.32		20	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ [illegible]
13⅝	3⅝	MyersL .60	8	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ [illegible]

N

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
43	31½	Nabisco 2.30	12	284	33⅞	30⅝	33⅝	+ [illegible]
31¾	13	NalcoCh .60	20	116	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ [illegible]
10⅝	4	NarcoSci .60	9	15	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
44⅝	15	NashuaC .60	6	40	15⅝	15⅛	15¾	+ [illegible]
21⅞	6⅝	NatAirl .50	5	397	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— [illegible]
14⅝	7⅛	N Avia .69e		35	12⅛	11⅝	11½	— [illegible]
12⅞	6½	NatCan .53	5	90	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— [illegible]
24	15⅛	N Can pf1.50		7	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ [illegible]
47½	25½	N Chem .28	29	68	41⅝	40	40	— [illegible]
13	4⅝	NatCityL .90		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43½	26⅝	NatDst 2.52	5	13	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ [illegible]
16⅞	12⅛	NatDist 1.20	4	201	16⅛	15⅞	16	— [illegible]
23⅞	16½	NatFuelG 2	6	14	20½	20	20	— [illegible]
14⅝	8	NatGyp 1.05	7	x121	13	12¼	12⅝	
4½	1⅛	Nat Homes		45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5¼	3⅝	Natlnd .20	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	9¾	Ntlnd pf1.25		3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ [illegible]
11½	⅜	NatMtgo Fd		30	1½	1⅛	1¼	
33½	22½	N Pres 1.10e	5	1	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	
25⅞	6¼	Nat Semicn	14	1996	22½	21¼	21⅝	— [illegible]
11½	5⅝	N Svclnd .72	4	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	N Stand .90	4	12	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— [illegible]
56½	29½	N Starch .80	15	40	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝	— [illegible]
38⅝	30⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	45	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	+ [illegible]
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Tea		37	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— [illegible]
80⅝	30⅝	Natoma 1.20	3	380	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— [illegible]
40½	13⅝	NCR Cp .72	7	382	24⅝	23⅝	24	— [illegible]
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	9	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ [illegible]
22¾	21	NevP pf2.30		z1570	22	21⅝	22	+ [illegible]
19¼	14	NevP pf1.74		z80	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
20	14	NevP pf1.60		z100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ [illegible]
22⅝	12	NEngEl 1.76	7	104	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— [illegible]
15⅝	8⅝	NEnGE 1.28	7	13	12¼	12⅝	12⅝	+ [illegible]
30⅞	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	14	27⅝	27	27⅝	
12⅝	7¼	Newhall .36	9	12	9½	9⅝	9½	
36⅝	16¼	Newmt 1.60	4	142	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	
111	60½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	71½	71⅛	71½	
28¾	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	186	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— [illegible]
106½	76	NYSE pf8.80		z110	91	91	91	+ [illegible]
25	17½	NYSE pf2.12		2	22½	22⅝	22⅝	— [illegible]
14⅝	7⅝	NiaMP 1.18	6	250	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ [illegible]
45¼	28	NiaM pf 3.60		240	36	36	36	
19½	10½	NiaShr 1.03g		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	11	NL Ind 1	4	193	14⅝	14	14⅝	
21¼	8¼	NLT Cp .60	7	195	17	16⅝	16⅝	— [illegible]
80¼	50¼	NorflkWn 5	6	140	67	66⅝	66⅝	— [illegible]
19½	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	16	15¼	15	15	
21⅞	10	Norris 1.19	5	36	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— [illegible]
48	15	NoACoal .80	8	16	25½	24½	25⅛	— [illegible]
24¼	6¼	NoAMt 2.01e	4	35	9	8⅝	9	— [illegible]
23	11½	NoAPhl 1.20	6	26	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— [illegible]
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	5	103	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— [illegible]
1⅞	11-16	NoCeAir wt		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— [illegible]
12¼	5½	NoastUt 1.02	6	240	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ [illegible]

(Continued on next page)

Cement-Roadstone

£22,000,000

TERM CREDIT FACILITIES

for

CEMENT-ROADSTONE HOLDINGS LIMITED

arranged by

The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited

and

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

provided by:

Allied Irish Investment Bank Limited — American Express International Banking Corporation

Bank of America N.T. & S.A. — Bank of Ireland

The Bank of Nova Scotia — Bankers Trust Company

Banque Nationale de Paris (Ireland) Limited — Chase and Bank of Ireland (International) Limited

County Bank Limited — First National City Bank

International Commercial Bank Limited — The Investment Bank of Ireland Limited

Irish Intercontinental Bank Limited — Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Northern Bank Finance Corporation Limited — Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited

Ulster Investment Bank Limited — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

U.S. Commodity Prices

...YORK, March 5.—Cash ... primary markets as registered today in New York were:

	Wed.	Year ago
...s, lb.	*.88½	*.74½
Santos, lb.	*.71	*.73
...LES		
64-60 38½ yd.	.35	.43
...S		
...g (Pitt.), ton.	300	132
...y, Phila., ton.	313.93	87.92
p No.1 hvy Pitt	78-80	109-110
t., lb.	.34½	.19
ec., lb.	89-89½	69.15-69½
Stat. lb.	3.60	3.97
t. L basis, lb.	38½-39	31½-32
... oz.	4.36	4.995
... oz	178.80	—
...DITY Indices		
...ndex (base 100 1931)	738.1	743.3

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 5, 1975

...R No. 11 (50 tons)

Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
26.50	27.25	26.00	27.00	27.40
25.60	26.25	25.06	26.00	26.55
23.10	23.35	24.35	25.10	25.66
24.70	24.80	22.75	24.60	25.10
21.30	22.10	21.30	22.05	22.30
21.50	21.85	20.75	21.85	A21.85
20.60	21.10	20.40	B21.15	A21.35

: 3,046.

...ers were quiet with no trades ...ted.

...A (30,000 lbs)

68.82	70.20	68.82	69.95	69.55
62.70	63.55	62.10	63.25	62.65
59.75	60.80	59.50	60.40	59.95
58.25	59.10	58.15	59.10	58.35
57.25	58.35	57.25	58.00	57.45
56.35	57.50	56.20	57.05	56.55

: 1,042.

...ER (25,000 lbs)

57.40	58.20	57.20	58.20	56.80
58.30	59.10	58.20	59.10	57.88
59.50	60.20	59.30	60.20	58.90
60.50	61.30	60.80	61.30	63.00
61.90	62.80	61.90	62.80	61.50
62.50	63.40	62.50	63.40	62.00
64.00	64.40	64.00	64.40	63.00

: 774.

...TOES (50,000 lbs)

3.05	3.07	2.95	3.02	3.07
3.13	3.16	3.08	3.15	3.22
3.56	3.59	3.48	3.55	3.63
4.35	4.35	4.29	4.32	4.37
5.06	5.09	5.06	5.09	5.15
6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.05

: 3,063.

...ER (5,000 troy oz.)

428.00	432.00	424.50	428.00	427.50
427.00	435.50	427.00	430.00	431.60
430.50	437.80	427.50	433.00	434.80
436.30	444.00	433.00	439.30	441.50
442.20	449.50	441.30	445.40	448.00
452.80	457.50	450.00	454.60	457.00
455.50	461.00	445.50	457.30	460.20
462.00	465.00	460.00	463.00	465.90
467.80	468.50	462.80	468.50	471.60
473.00	474.00	473.00	474.00	477.10

: 8,475.

...EN ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

47.45	47.55	47.40	45.55	B47.40
48.85	48.95	48.80	48.95	48.85
50.35	50.45	50.30	B50.40	B50.35

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Sep	51.75	51.75	51.75	B51.75	B51.75
Jan	53.90	54.00	53.90	B54.00	B54.00

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Mar	39.80	40.60	39.80	40.50	39.60
May	40.70	41.20	40.50	40.55	40.30
Jul	41.96	42.30	41.55	41.60	41.40
Oct	43.76	43.90	43.21	43.25	B43.25
Dec	44.60	45.03	44.35	44.35	44.50
Mar	45.50	45.00	45.58	B45.00	B45.00
May	—	—	—	B45.80	B45.60
Jul	—	—	—	B46.70	B46.50

Sales: 1,450.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

May	176.20	178.10	175.80	177.80S	176.00
Apr	177.00	180.10	176.40	178.70S	177.00
May	179.30	181.40	179.70	179.90S	178.20
Jan	179.00	182.50	177.90	181.30S	179.80
Aug	182.80	184.10	182.70	183.90S	182.60
Oct	185.20	186.30	185.20	186.50S	185.40
Dec	187.70	190.00	187.70	189.10S	188.20
Apr	192.50	196.00	192.40	194.30S	193.80
Jun	195.20	198.20	195.20	196.90S	196.60

Sales: 1,744.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
Mar	3.56	3.65	3.56	3.61	3.53
May	3.53	3.63	3.53	3.60½	3.54
Jul	3.48	3.55	3.47½	3.51	3.47½
Sep	3.53	3.61	3.53	3.58	3.52
Dec	3.61	3.69	3.61	3.67	3.61

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.66	2.71	2.66	2.71	2.64½
May	2.70½	2.75¼	2.70	2.75	2.69
Jul	2.68½	2.76	2.68½	2.75¾	2.70
Sep	2.60	2.65	2.59½	2.65	2.59
Dec	2.49	2.53½	2.48	2.53½	2.48
Mar	2.54	2.58½	2.54	2.58½	2.53

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	5.04	5.21	5.04	5.20	5.06
May	5.14	5.32	5.14	5.31	5.15
Jul	5.23	5.41	5.23	5.40	5.24
Aug	5.30	5.44	5.30	5.43	5.29
Sep	5.34	5.37½	5.33	5.37	5.24
Nov	5.23	5.34½	5.23	5.34	5.24
Jan	5.31	5.41	5.31	5.40	5.31
Mar	5.44½	5.47½	5.43	5.47½	5.38

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	26.20	27.15	26.18	26.85	26.35
May	25.05	26.30	25.05	25.80	25.30
Jul	24.50	25.50	24.40	24.95	24.60
Aug	24.10	24.90	23.90	24.40	24.15
Sep	23.30	23.95	23.30	23.75	23.30
Oct	22.65	23.00	22.50	22.90	22.65
Dec	21.40	22.10	21.40	22.00	21.60
Jan	20.85	21.70	20.80	21.50	21.05

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	105.00	107.30	105.00	106.50	106.00
May	112.00	114.00	111.50	112.50	113.00
Jul	118.00	120.00	117.00	119.00	118.00
Aug	120.00	122.50	120.00	122.50	121.00
Sep	123.30	129.00	123.00	124.00	123.00
Oct	125.50	128.00	125.50	127.50	126.00
Dec	130.00	132.00	130.00	130.50	130.00
Jan	133.00	134.50	133.00	134.50	133.00
Mar	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.00	135.00

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	426.50	431.00	426.00	426.00	428.00
Apr	430.00	436.00	423.00	429.00	433.50
May	433.00	435.00	430.00	435.00	437.00
Jun	434.00	442.00	429.00	434.50	440.00
Aug	440.00	447.50	436.00	442.00	446.50
Oct	446.00	454.50	441.00	448.00	454.80
Dec	453.50	461.00	449.00	454.50	460.50
Feb	451.00	466.00	459.00	462.50	466.50
Apr	467.00	472.00	464.00	464.00	471.00
Jun	469.80	478.00	469.80	471.00	476.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	35.32	35.62	34.98	35.40	35.35
Jun	36.30	36.70	35.92	36.40	36.32
Aug	36.00	36.25	35.40	35.85	36.00
Oct	35.45	35.50	34.52	34.90	35.10
Dec	35.35	35.35	34.55	35.10	33.20
Feb	35.50	35.50	34.65	a35.15	a35.40

Sales: April 3168; June 3017; Aug 828; Oct 288; Dec 164; Feb 27.
Open interest: April 8523; June 7899; Aug 2693; Oct 1298; Dec 1149; Feb 110.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	38.80	39.20	38.20	38.50	38.60
Jun	41.00	41.70	41.50	41.15	41.10
Jul	42.20	42.75	41.65	42.35	42.20
Aug	41.35	41.75	40.70	41.25	b41.15
Oct	40.40	40.20	39.70	40.50	a40.15
Dec	40.35	41.00	39.70	40.80	40.25
Feb	39.60	40.40	39.40	a40.20	a39.75
Apr	39.00	39.20	38.80	b39.20	a38.90

Sales: April 2182; June 1885; July 732; Aug 219; Oct 58; Dec 66; Feb 28; April 1.
Open interest: April 3638; June 2376; July 2039; Aug 767; Oct 490; Dec 808; Feb 55; April 4.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Mar	49.75	49.80	48.40	48.45	49.65
Apr	41.70	41.70	40.35	40.55	41.90
May	41.75	41.75	40.15	40.85	41.75
Jun	41.65	41.65	40.90	40.70	41.55
Sep	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.25

Sales: March 162; April 135; May 311; June 16; Sep 5.
Open interest: March 675; April 479; May 649; June 244; Sep 106.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Mar	62.00	62.70	61.70	b62.70	b61.20
May	62.75	63.60	62.45	b63.60	b62.10
Jul	64.00	64.20	63.15	b64.20	b62.70
Aug	63.20	63.30	62.05	b63.30	b61.80
Feb	58.25	58.25	57.70	b58.25	b56.75

Sales: March 745; May 2032; July 684; Aug 189; Feb 52.
Open interest: March 1610; May 3233; July 2317; Aug 650; Feb 301.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100troy oz.)

Mar	174.80	178.90	174.80	178.60	175.90
Jun	178.90	182.00	173.50	181.00	179.50
Sep	182.80	186.50	182.70	186.00	183.40
Dec	187.00	190.50	187.00	189.80	187.00
Mar	192.40	196.00	192.30	194.50	194.00
Jun	196.00	196.00	196.00	196.00	200.00

Sales: March 36; June 1,025; Sep. 77; Dec. 30; March 12; June 5.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
May	271	254	258 -259.50	268.50-269.50
Aug	258	247.50	247 -248	257 -258
Oct	243	233.50	235 -235.50	242.50-243.50
Dec	223	217.50	220.05-221	227 -228
Mar	216	209	213 -213.50	219.50-220.50
May	210	204	209 -210	211 -214
Aug	204	200	205 -206	205 -208.05
Lots 3,024.				
COCOA				
Mar	736	730	732 -733	735.50-736
May	651	645.50	645.50-646	652 -653
Jul	661	610	610.50-611	616.50-617
Sep	596.50	593	593 -594	597 -598
Dec	597	594	590 -591	597 -598
Mar	576	573	571 -574	577.50-580
May	576	575	571 -573	577 -579
Lots 3,410.				
COFFEE				
Mar	431	423	426 -427	429 -430
May	436	429	431 -432	433.50-434
Jul	431	424	426.50-427	428 -428.50
Sep	428	422	425 -425.50	425 -426.50
Nov	429	427.50	426 -427.50	426 -427
Jan	427.50	425	427 -428	428 -429
Mar	430		427 -430.50	428 -430
Lots 826.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	548.50- 549	541 - 541.50
3 months	566 - 566.50	558.50- 559
Cathodes: spot	538 - 540	531 - 531.50
3 months	556 - 557	549.50- 549
Tin: spot	3,070 -3,075	3,065 -3,070
3 months	3,080 -3,085	3,075 -3,080
Lead: spot	226 - 227	226 - 226.50
3 months	218.50- 219	217.75- 218
Zinc: spot	332.50- 334.50	335 - 335.50
3 months	333.25- 333.50	333.50- 334
Silver: spot	178 - 179	182.20- 182.40
3 months	182.50- 182.80	187.20- 187.40

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COCOA				
Mar	723	698	698 -701	—13
May	696	680	682½-684	— 3½
Jul	—	—	666 -672	— 3
Sep	656	651	652 -653	+ 5
Dec	632	631	630 -631	U.C.
Mar	—	—	620 -630	+ 5
Lots 300.				
SUGAR				
Oct	—	—	— -2.990	—

New York Stock Exchange Trading

74/75 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
24⅝	15	NoIlGas 1.92	8	15	22¼	21¾	21⅞	
25	17⅝	NoIlG pf1.90		2	23¼	23¼	23¼—	¼
19⅛	11¾	NIndPS 1.36	8	31	15¼	15	15⅛+	⅜
56⅝	38⅛	NNGs 3.10a	5	269	54⅝	54¼	54¼—	½
85½	74	NoNG pf5.60		z30	75½	74	75½+	1½
26⅝	15¼	NoStPw 1.84	9	44	22	21⅞	21⅞	
47	41½	NSPw pf4.16		z30	47¼	47¼	47¼+	1½
8⅞	2¼	Northst .65e	6	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	
29⅝	15½	Northrp 1.60	5	21	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜—	½
27¾	10⅝	NwstAirl .45	6	833	19¾	18¼	18⅝—	⅝
65¾	23¼	NwtBnc 1.60	9	64	39	37½	38 +	¾
20½	11⅞	NwE cf1.20e	4	25	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
28¼	14¾	NwtInd 1.20	3	124	26⅛	25⅞	26 +	¼
13¾	6¼	NwstInd wt		29	13½	12¾	12¾—	⅝
84½	50	NwInd pfA5		2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛—	2½
85	51½	NwInd pfC5		8	80	79	80 +	1
64	40	Nwtin pf4.20		2	59¼	59½	59½—	¼
24½	8¾	NwML 1.63e	7	29	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
44⅝	24¼	NwtStl 2.40a	9	11	43½	42⅝	43¼+	⅝
29⅝	19¾	Norton 1.70	5	7	25	24½	24½—	½
19	8⅛	NortSim .40	11	511	19⅛	18⅛	18⅝—	⅛
41½	19	NortS pf1.60		65	41	40¼	40½—	¼
19½	10¼	NucorCp .24	4	116	18½	16⅝	17⅛+	¾
23¾	12½	NVF 5.40f	1	45	17⅜	16⅞	17 —	⅛
		O						
13	5	Oak Ind .40	3	24	9	8¾	8¾—	¼
13⅝	6¾	OakiteP .84	7	8	10	10	10	
15⅝	7⅛	OcciPet .50e	3	861	14½	13¾	13⅞—	½
51	34	OccidPt pf 4		16	50¼	49½	49½—	1
49¾	31	OccIP pf3.60		31	45½	44	44 —	2¼
27⅜	19¼	OccIP pf2.16		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	¼
20⅛	17⅝	OgdenCp 1	4	121	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	½
31	22¼	Ogdn pf1.87		4	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜—	½
21⅛	10⅝	OhioEd 1.66	9	93	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
10.4½	102	OhE pf 10.76		z2120	105¼	104½	105¼+	1¾
58	43	OhEd pf4.40		z100	48	48	48 —	1
50½	38	OhEd pf3.90		z100	43¼	43	43 +	½
89	60	OPwC pf7.60		z50	70	70	70	
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	12	34	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
11½	9	OklGE pf.80		z10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
23½	14½	OklaNG 1.60	9	19	22	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
19¾	13	OlinCp 1.20	4	44	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛—	¼
21⅛	10⅛	Olinkraft 1	4	171	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Omark .50	3	14	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13	6½	Oneida .76	5	4	9¾	9¾	9¾+	¼
15⅝	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	9	21	10⅝	10¼	10½	
7⅞	3⅛	Orange .12	8	79	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
42	21¼	OtisElv 2.28	5	223	30⅛	29	29	
24⅛	10	OutMar 1.20	9	38	17	16½	16⅞+	⅛
11⅛	6¼	OutletCo .70	4	16	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
19½	9	OvernitT .80	4	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
26¾	8½	OverShip .15	4	51	12⅛	11½	11½	
51⅞	25⅛	OwenCn .88	16	280	38½	37⅝	37⅞—	½
42¾	28⅝	OwenIll 1.72	7	114	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞ —	⅛
75	55½	OwnII pf4.75		1	68	68	68 —	1
17½	7	Oxfrdind .60	3	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
		P						
18¼	10½	PacAS 1.20a		14	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.88	7	169	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
21¾	13⅞	PacLtg 1.68	8	37	18	17¾	17¾	
35¼	12⅞	PacPetrl .75	9	5	19¾	19½	19⅝—	½
25½	13⅝	PacPw 1.60	9	99	18½	18	18¼+	½
17¼	12	PacTT 1.20	9	22	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
85½	66⅝	PacTT pf 6		z30	75	75	75 +	½
12	8	PacTin .80e	4	1	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Paine Webb		48	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
12¼	6⅞	PalW pf.20		2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
5	2⅛	PalmBc .25	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7½	2⅜	Pemida Inc	9	116	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
5¼	1⅝	PanAm Air		1093	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
39¼	19⅛	PanhEP 2	7	55	32	31½	31⅝—	⅝
13⅛	5⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	17	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
13¾	7¼	Pargas .93	7	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
27⅝	12¾	ParHan 1.12	5	28	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	½
21⅝	11⅝	ParkPen .64	6	8	21¼	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
24⅞	9⅝	Pasco Inc	5	68	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
12⅝	5½	Paylnw .20	7	72	11½	11	11 —	½
32	8⅝	PeabGa .08r	11	102	17	16⅛	16⅛—	¾
4⅞	1	Penn Cent		89	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3⅞	PennDix .24	4	17	6	5⅝	5⅞—	
6⅞	1½	Penn Fruit		9	3¼	3	3¼+	¼
79¼	35	Penney 1.16	19	411	58¼	57¼	58 —	1
22	12	PaPwLt 1.80	6	100	19½	17⅞	18 —	1
120	101	PaPLt pf 13		z200	117½	116¾	116¾+	½
105	72	PaPL pf8.70		z430	90	88	89½+	2
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		z10	51½	51¼	51¼+	½
25¾	14¾	Pennwlt 1.36	8	129	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
40	29	Penwl pf2.50		2	37½	37½	37½	
22½	15⅛	Penwl pf1.60		10	22	21⅝	21½	
30½	12¾	Pennzol 1.20	5	323	19⅞	18⅞	19 —	⅞
41½	17⅝	Pennnz pf1.33		5	25¼	25	25¼—	¼
8⅞	3⅛	PeopDrg .20	10	6	5¼	5	5¼+	⅜
34⅞	23	PeopGs 2.46	7	47	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
71¾	29¼	PepsiCo 1.40	15	197	57	55⅝	56¾+	¾
40	15⅝	PerkElm .28	28	259	28	26¼	27¼	
25⅞	15⅝	PetInc 1.40	6	43	21¾	21	21 —	1½
14⅛	9	PetInc pf.88		5	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
16½	6	PeterPl .80	21	4	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
50	29¾	PetrleStr .50	18	101	49	48½	49 +	⅛
15⅝	7½	Petrolan .44	7	126	15¼	14¾	15 —	⅛
27¼	14½	Petrim 2.81e		29	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
45	21⅝	Pfizer .76a	18	598	36⅝	35½	35⅝—	½
49⅞	25½	PhelpD 2.20	6	112	34⅝	33⅛	33⅞+	⅝
19½	9⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	7	131	12¾	12½	12⅝+	⅛
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z5050	86½	86½	86½—	1½
107	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z30	80	80	80 —	1
95⅛	55	PhilE pf7.85		z10	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛+	⅛
95½	56	PhilE pf7.75		z50	73	73	73 +	1
91	55	PhilaEl pf 7		z20	64	64	64 —	1
20½	13⅞	PhilSub 1.20	6	4	19	18¾	18¾ —	⅛
63⅝	34⅛	PhilMorr .90	14	695	45⅞	45	45⅜—	1½
6⅛	1⅜	Phillips Ind		38	3	2⅞	3	
11⅝	5	Phil Ind pf 1		x4	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
71⅜	34⅝	PhillPet 1.60	7	522	44	41⅞	42⅛—	2¼
9⅝	3½	PhilVnH .40	26	18	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
19⅜	5⅛	Pickwk .291	6	75	13⅝	12⅞	13 —	⅛
16⅞	8⅝	PiedNG 1.23	5	4	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	10	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
55	31⅝	Pillsbry 1.80	10	151	54	52⅞	52⅞—	1¼
25	13½	PionNG 1.20	9	63	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	½
16¾	7⅛	PitneyB .60	8	543	16⅝	15⅝	16 —	¼
16¾	12⅞	PittFrg .88b	20	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
45½	23¼	Pittston .80a	6	840	38⅞	37½	38⅞	
25	12	Pizza Hut	12	204	24⅛	23½	23⅞	
3½	1½	Plan Resrch	7	14	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6¼	2	Playboy .12	6	50	3⅛	2⅞	3	
18⅞	6⅛	Plessey .93e	5	85	15⅝	15	15⅝+	⅝
20	3⅛	PNB M .96e	6	38	5½	5	5⅜+	⅛
88½	14⅞	Polaroid .32	24	1401	22	20⅛	20⅞—	1
43¼	3⅛	Ponderosa	5	414	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅞	8⅛	PopeTa .68b	5	4	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
19⅝	12⅝	Porlec 1b	4	16	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	¼
17⅞	12¼	PortGE 1.58	8	51	16⅞	16½	16⅝—	⅛
35¼	20½	Potlath 1.40	5	38	27¾	27	27	
14⅛	8⅝	PotmEl 1.16	7	120	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
55¼	48½	PotEl pf5.50		z1700	55	54	55 +	1
28⅞	20	PPGPInd 1.70	6	226	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞ —	⅛
9	5¼	Premier .32	6	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13½	8⅝	Premr pf.90		9	12¾	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
105⅞	67	ProctGam 2	22	434	97¼	95¼	95⅛—	1⅞
8⅞	5½	ProdRsh .30	4	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
24⅝	15⅝	Proterint 1a	2	5	22⅝	22¼	22½—	⅛
10	3⅝	PSA Inc	11	31	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
17⅞	9¾	PSvCol 1.20	8	142	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	225	15¾	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
114½	73½	PSEG pf9.62		z50	96	95	96 +	¾
91	54	PSEG pf7.40		z260	75	74½	74½—	1¼
17⅞	11⅝	PSEG pf1.40		3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
39⅜	23⅝	PSvGnd 2.55	9	56	34⅛	33⅞	34 —	⅜
19⅛	10	PSvNH 1.64	6	47	15¾	15⅛	15⅛+	⅜
19½	10⅝	PSvNM 1.20	7	43	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
9	2¼	Pubickr .19t	6	169	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
7½	2¼	PuebOOn .30	5	30	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
6¼	2⅜	PR Cem .12		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28⅝	18⅛	PugSPL 1.98	6	47	23⅞	23	23⅛—	⅛
80½	25⅝	Pullmn 1.70	8	209	48	46	49⅛—	2
13	7¼	PurexCp .83	7	60	11½	11	11⅛	
20	13	Purex pf1.35		1	17	17	17	
6	1	Purlin Fash		48	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
32½	13½	Purolatr .96	9	95	28¼	27½	27½—	⅝
		Q						
31½	11	QuakOat .80	11	315	18⅛	17¾	17⅝—	⅛
75	38½	QukOat pf 3		2	48¾	48⅞	48⅞—	1⅛
30	13¾	QuakStO .64	11	96	18¾	17⅞	18 —	⅛
12⅝	3⅝	Questor .25r		18	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
		R						
45⅞	29	RalstonP .90	16	392	43	41½	41¾—	⅜
8¾	2	Ramada .12	9	145	4⅛	3⅞	4	
15	7⅛	Ranco In .92	6	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
17	5	RapidAm	9	34	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
50	14⅜	Rap Irpf2.25		2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛+	2
23½	14⅞	Raybest 1.30	4	5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
14	6⅛	Raymint .40	6	23	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
39⅞	20	Raythen .80	8	206	31	30⅜	30⅜—	⅝
21½	9½	RCA 1	10	605	14⅝	14	14⅛	
61¼	38	RCA cvpf 4		15	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛—	⅝
50	32	RCA pf 3.50		z130	40	40	40 —	1
3⅝	1	viReads Co		17	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
3½	⅞	viReads 1pf		1	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

...rket Summary

March 5, 1975

...st Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
d	539,200	20⅛	+ ⅜
l	319,700	29	—2⅛
p	236,200	8⅞	
Tel	220,000	50⅛	— ⅜
de	214,600	32½	—1
o	199,800	32¾	—1⅜
icn	199,600	21⅛	— ⅜
v	197,300	13⅛	— ¼
Air	180,800	11⅛	— ¼
S	166,300	24⅝	
nc	157,600	26½	
d	151,800	4	— ¼
rp	146,300	22¼	+ ⅜
	140,100	20⅝	—1
	132,900	52	+ ½

	Today	Prev. day
(in millions)	24.12	84.14
	569	867
	833	508
d	405	360
es	1807	1835
-75 highs	25	69
-75 lows	2	4

...st Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
A	182,900	25⅛	—1½
M	160,400	21⅝	+ ⅛
rp	125,400	31¼	—2⅛
H	97,100	12	— ⅜
st	45,300	13½	— ⅛
O	32,300	12¼	+ ½
	31,300	7¾	+ ⅛
	30,800	13⅝	+ ⅜
nt	26,900	7⅛	
x	25,200	17⅞	+ ⅛

...tal stock sales 2,480,000
...s year ago 2,754,005

...can Stock Index:

Low	Close	N.C.
76.87	76.89	—0.92

...Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Net
52.58	766.97	745.54	752.82	— 4.92
56.26	169.00	163.31	164.54	— 3.48
80.20	81.03	77.28	80.07	— 0.23
38.97	243.06	236.15	238.34	— 2.29

...ndard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
...rials	94.79	91.88	92.70	—0.77
...ads	39.37	38.27	38.49	—0.61
...s	40.75	39.81	40.23	—0.09
	84.71	82.16	82.90	—0.66

NYSE Index

	High	Lwo	C'ose	N.C.
	44.34	43.78	43.78	—0.35
	48.42	47.79	47.79	—0.40
...ation	32.18	31.51	31.51	—0.46
	31.48	31.28	31.38	—0.19
	47.80	47.29	47.29	—0.50

...ot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	"Short
....	333,174	539,233	4,252
....	256,404	435,661	3,367
....	182,362	328,569	3,108
....	201,282	292,074	2,220
....	208,674	356,529	4,534
....	206,917	429,585	3,082

...totals are included in the sales

Wednesday's Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-25

n	Interpub Gp	Peoples Gas
C	Marsh Fle'd	Reynold Sec
	May-DStr	SavinB Mch
	MCA Inc	ShellrG 3pf
	McGrw Hill	Sherwn Wm
	Midld Ross	Sparton Cp
	Moore McC	US Steel
	Norton Sim	US Tobac

NEW LOWS-2

...ll Ind WlmsCo n

...'s Pre-Tax Profit ...7.1% in Year

...RKUSEN, W. Germany, ... (AP).—Bayer AG profits ...axes dropped 7.1 per cent to 811 million marks, the ... company reported today. ... after taxes was 380 mil... ...ks, a drop of 4.8 per cent ...3, the company said. ... statement for its share... Bayer said sales were up ... cent to 9.441 billion.

...s Fall in Germany

... March 5 (AP-DJ).— ...demand for German man... ...d goods showed its third ... month-to-month decline ...ry, figures released today ... Economics Ministry show... ...lex of foreign-order in... ...s 149 in January and ... drops of 1.3 per cent from ...r, 14.4 per cent from ...r, 26.9 per cent from Oc... ...d 18.1 per cent from the 1974 level.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	44.70
Albert Heijn	86.50
Algembank	314
Amrobank	75.90
A'dam	161
Fokker	39.70
Heineken	148.10
H.V.A.	53.90
Holl-Am-H.	63
Hoogovens	57.50
K.L.M.	59.50
Phillips new	27.50
Robeco	169.90
Rolinco	119.50
Royal Dutch	83.30
Unilever	107.30
Van Ommer.	267.50
Ver Mach	170.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,390
Brux-Lamb	1,945
Cock Ougree	1,252
Electrobel	5,600
GB-Inno-BM	2,160
Hoboken	4,040
Pétrofina	4,390
Ph. Gevaert	1,290
Soc. Générale	2,775
Solvay	2,665
Un Minière	1,408

Frankfurt

AEG	83.30
BASF	148
Bayer	128.80
Commerzbk	195.50
Cont. Gummi	79.30
Daimler	287
Demag	170
DtBank	306.90
Mannesmann	237.50
Metallgesell	87.50
Neckermann	53.10
Rheinstahl	132.50
RWE new	239.50
DresdeBk	120.50
Ge's Akiter	65.50
Hoesch	218
Karlsdt	238.50
Kaufhof	96.40
KHD	65.80
Lufthansa	132
Schering	283
Siemens	261.50
Thyssen	76.30
Veba	123
Volkswagen	102

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.12
Anglo-Am	£24¼
Barclay Bk	2.74
Beecham Gr	2.17
BICC	1.35
Boots	1.90
Bowater	1.16
Brit-Am Tob	3.16
Brit. Oxyg	0.36
Brit. Pet	4.26
BLMC	0.08
Burmah	0.62
Chartered	0.43½
CadburySch	1.50
Courtaulds	1.05½
Deggafont	0.21
DeBeer D.	2.48
Decca Rec	1.76
Distillers	1.18
Dunlop	0.43
E Mus Ind	1.19
FreeStGed	1.12
GEC	£26.75
GKN	2.07
Glaxo Gr	3.98
Gt Un St	1.89
Guinness	1.07
Hawker-Sidd	2.88
Hudson Bay	£12.00
Imp Chem	2.34
Impa	0.62½
Mar&Spen	1.99
MetalBox	2.24
Nichols	0.33
Plessey	0.75
Rand Mines	2.54
Rank Org	1.90
Royal Dutch	£25 7/16
R.T.Z.	1.61
Shell	2.51
Thorn (A)	1.82
Tube Invest	2.59
Union Carb	4.60
Vickers	1.35
War L3½	£25⅝
West Deep	£19.50
West Driet	£44⅝
West Ho'd	£35.00
West Min	1.69
Woolworth	0.52½
ZCI	0.62

Milan

Bastogi	1,714
Erba	4,310
Ercole Marell	696
Fiat	1,197
Finsider	377
Generali	67,600
IFI	2,899
Italgas	626
Italsider	663
LaRinas	118.75
Montedis	759.50
Olivetti	1,316
Pirelli	640
Snia Visco	1,825
Terni	88

Paris

Air Liquide	317.50
Alimentaire	70
BSN	481
Carrefour	1,971
Cim Lafarge	169.70
Citroën	35
Cie Bancaire	452
CFP	125.30
CGE	305
CCF	132
Ferodo	255
L'Oréal	789
Mach Bull	37.30
Michelin	793
Moët-Henn	496
Moulinex	253.80
Nickel (Le)	86.10
Paribas	158.90
PUK	124.90
Penarroya	39.50
Perrier	118.10
Peugeot	219.90
Rh Poulenc	129.30
Saclior	81.40
St Gobain	131.90
Suez	230
Télémécan.	895
Thomson	190.50
Usinor	92.40

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,125
B Boveri	1,035
Ciba-Geigy	1,525
Cr Suisse	2,790
Fischer	550
HofRocheN	9,250
Nestlé	2,845
Sandoz	1,475
Sté B Suisse	543
Sulzer	2,700
U.B. Suisse	3,075

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	92.40	92.90	93.20	77.00
Brussels	123.70	124.77	124.89	106.43
Frankfurt	130.66	133.01	133.48	110.50
London 30	308.30	297.60	308.20	146.00
London 500	130.33	128.11	130.33	65.49
Milan	105.71	105.15	108.86	85.98
Paris	118.80	117.86	120.30	99.70
Sydney	362.50	364.65	369.48	289.88
Tokyo (n)	311.29	312.90	314.30	268.34
Tokyo (o)	4257.42	4265.79	4302.04	3827.04
Zurich	253.20	250.10	260.70	205.30

(n) new. (o) old.

FCE Quotations

March 4, 1975

		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	740	738	740	740
752.81	offer	732	755	760	770
FTI	bid	298	285	290	280
304.20	offer	308	310	320	320
TKDJ	bid	4150	4175	4150	4100
4257.42	offer	4275	4300	4400	4450
Prem. Gas	bid	117	122	122	122
117.75	offer	120	125	127	128
Gasoil	bid	83	85	87	86
82.50	offer	86	88	92	91

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kerstraat 363 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 23 47 52. Cables: INDEXCHANGE.

APOLLO INVESTMENT FUND

The custodian bank, Ralli Brothers (Bankers) S.A., will transfer its registered office and administration from 9, rue Mauborget, Place Bel-Air, Lausanne, to 5, Quai de l'Ile, Geneva, as from March 17th 1975.

EBIC-THE EUROPEAN BANKING COMMUNITY FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS.

European Banks International. Seven leading independent banks: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque (Belgium) and Société Générale (France).

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European Banks International

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
3⅝	⅜	vjReads 2pf		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
46¾	11¼	RdgBate .35	6	334	17⅞	17	17	— ½
7⅞	1¼	Redman Ind		46	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
20¼	6⅝	ReeceCp .74	5	20	8½	8½	8½	
21½	8½	Reed Tool	9	52	17⅝	17	17¼	— ⅞
22	15¾	Reeves 1.80	4	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅝	ReichCh .60	3	117	12⅝	12	12½	— ⅛
23⅛	9¼	ReliancEl .90	5	28	13¾	13½	13½	— ½
11⅞	4⅝	RelleGrp .40		19	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Republic Co	4	90	2⅛	2	2	
17¼	8	RepFinS .80	5	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
14⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	RecStl 1.60a	3	496	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅜	ResrvOil .12	6	158	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
20¼	12	RetailCred 2	9	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	11	RevcoDS .32	14	126	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ¾
13¾	5⅞	RevCop .25e	3	70	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
64½	38¾	Revlon 1.20	17	181	64⅛	63½	64	+ ⅞
4⅞	2⅛	Rexham .20	4	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅛	Rexnrd 1.12	6	37	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ½
34¾	22	Rexn pf2.36		2	30	30	30	
56⅝	37¼	Reylnd 2.88	7	616	54	51¾	52	— ¼
63	55½	Reyln pf2.25		12	58½	55⅜	58½	+ 1⅝
26½	13⅛	ReynMet 1e	3	198	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
64	42½	RevM pf4.50		3	52	51⅞	52	+ ⅜
40	34	ReyM pf2.37		1	37	37	37	+ 1
10¼	3⅞	RevSec .50a	14	57	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅝
13⅜	8¾	Richardsn 1	4	30	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
30¾	13¾	RichMer .64	11	475	21½	20¾	21	+ ½
20¼	9⅛	Richmnd .80	7	50	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15¾	9½	RiegelT 1.20	4	7	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅜
16⅛	7¼	RioGran .60	5	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
10½	7	RioGr pf.80		9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
18⅝	2½	RiteAid .12	13	217	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
25⅝	10¼	RivianF .90	11	62	19⅛	17⅞	19⅛	+ 1⅛
17½	8⅝	Robshaw .90	9	24	11⅞	11	11¼	— ⅜
19⅝	12¾	Robrtsn 1.30	6	5	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
25½	8⅛	Robins .24a	13	519	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	8	16	13¼	13	13⅛	
20	8⅝	RochTel .76	9	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4⅝	Rockowr .44	3	20	6½	6¼	6⅝	
28⅝	18	Rockwlint 2	5	368	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ¼
72⅝	48	RkInt pf4.75		2	54⅝	54¼	54¼	+ ¼
25½	16	RkInt pf1.35		2	19	19	19	+ ¼
94¼	43½	RohmH 1.28	11	137	67½	66½	67	— ½
20½	8	Rohrlnd .90	5	35	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
19¾	6⅝	Rollinsin .25	14	67	18	17½	17⅝	— ¼
9½	4⅛	Ronson .28	9	8	7	7	7	+ ⅛
16½	8¾	Roper 1.10	4	15	13	12½	13	+ ⅜
29⅞	12¾	RorerA .90	13	77	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅛
41½	16⅝	Rosario .40b	16	256	39¾	37⅝	39½	+ 1
18½	6⅝	RoyCCol .64	11	137	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
36½	22¼	RoylD 2.71e	3	322	35¾	35	35½	— ⅜
7½	2⅞	Roylind .45t	8	140	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
12	3	RTE Cp .16	6	7	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
29⅝	9¼	Rubbrm .36	22	13	17¼	17	17¼	
15⅞	6¼	Rucker .20	6	226	13¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	25	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	5	631	5	4⅝	4¾	— ¼
		S						
47⅝	27¼	SabineR .56	9	2	28	28	28	— ¼
3½	1⅜	Safegrd Ind	22	24	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
43⅞	29⅝	Safewy 1.80	14	400	42	41⅛	41⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	2⅝	Saga Corp	4	45	4⅝	4	4⅛	— ⅛
44	27⅞	StJoeM 2.20	5	38	40⅝	39¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
13¾	8¼	StJoLtP 1.12	10	12	11	11	11	
35½	21¼	StLSaF 2.30	5	22	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
12½	9	StPaulS .96a		47	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	18	StRegP 1.40	5	100	24¼	23½	23½	— ¼
7⅛	3⅛	Salant .24b	3	14	4	3⅞	4	
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	209	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
8¼	1⅜	Sandrs Asso		90	4⅞	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
14	7¼	Sangamo .70	5	60	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅝
13⅜	5½	SJuanR .80t	6	5	7½	7½	7½	
36	21⅛	SFeInd 1.80	6	398	27¼	26½	26⅝	
10	6⅜	SFeInd pf.50		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
50⅜	12	SanFeInt .30	8	163	20¾	19½	20	— ⅜
8	4⅛	SargWel .40	7	3	7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
12½	2⅜	Saul R Est	6	391	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Sav A Stop		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
6⅜	2¼	SavODr .15e	8	56	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
6	1⅜	SavinB Mch		566	7	5½	6⅛	+ ⅜
4⅞	1⅞	Saxon Ind	3	87	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	7	318	3¼	3	3	— ¼
8¼	2	Schaefer Cp	13	15	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
75⅞	41½	ScheraPl .80	28	363	64¼	61½	63¼	+ 1¾
57½	13¾	SchlitzBr .68	14	549	25⅝	24½	24½	— 1
133¾	73	Schlumb .90	25	507	102	98⅝	99⅝	— 1⅝
14⅛	8⅛	SCM Cp .50	3	220	14	13½	13¼	— ⅜
7⅜	4⅜	SCOAInd .60	5	9	6	6	6	
15⅝	6⅝	ScottFd .64	4	32	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅜	8⅝	ScottFetz 1	7	165	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6¼	ScottFor .60	5	21	11⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
18½	9⅝	ScottPap .68	8	149	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	3⅜	Scottys .10	8	58	7	6½	7	+ ½
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	6	301	11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
7½	3¼	ScudDuoVt		59	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8½	6	Scud pf.82k		7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
18¾	9⅛	SeaCont .20	3	18	12⅝	12	12⅝	
34¼	19¾	SeabCL 2.20	4	303	29½	27⅝	28⅞	— 1½
5⅛	2⅛	SeabWA 14t	9	105	4	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
47⅝	24½	Seagram .80	15	13	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Seagry .25p	4	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅝	SealdPw .72	6	34	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ¾
28¼	11⅜	SearleG .46	15	482	21⅝	20¼	20⅛	— ¾
90⅜	41½	Sears 1.60a	16	800	65	63	64¼	— ¾
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		68	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
65¼	16⅞	Sedcolnc .13	8	145	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— 1⅛
6½	2⅛	SvcCplnt .10	4	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13¼	5¼	Servomt .60	4	132	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3½	Shakspre .28	7	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
12⅞	5⅛	S'apell .10	4	64	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	— ⅛
72⅞	30¼	ShellOil 2.60	5	164	43	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅜
24½	11¼	ShellT 1.10e	3	22	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	4	46	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
30½	21½	ShellGl pf 3		6	31	31	31	+ ½
17½	10⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
40⅜	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	6	35	40¼	40	40⅛	
11⅞	7⅝	SierrPac .92	6	33	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
22½	12¾	SignalCo .90	2	302	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
48¼	29	Signal pf2.20		3	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ½
42½	18⅛	SignodeCp 1	10	85	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	2¼	SimPre 11e	8	34	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
21⅞	9½	Simm .98e	9	31	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
39	6¼	SimpPat .33	16	73	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
41	9½	SingerCo .40		262	11¼	10¾	11	— ⅛
54¼	26⅝	Singr pf3.50		32	31⅞	31½	31¾	+ ¼
17⅞	7⅜	SkaggCo .60	9	17	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ½
73	44¼	Skelly 1.20a	6	1	57½	57½	57½	
18	6⅛	Skil Corp	82	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	10¼	Skyline .24	37	321	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
14½	6⅛	SmithAO .78	85	5	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Smithint .24	10	262	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ½
54⅞	30¼	Smithkline 2	14	109	54⅛	53⅝	54	
16⅛	6⅝	SmithTr .45	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	8⅜	Smucker .80	9	9	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
17⅞	5½	SolaBas .60	4	22	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
10½	4⅞	SonyCp .02h	18	2362	9	8¾	8⅞	
41½	26⅝	SooLin 4.50e	6	32	34¼	34⅜	34⅜	+ ¼
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	17	6	5⅞	6	
18¼	8¼	SCarEG 1.48	9	162	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9⅛	SoJerIn 1.56	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
15¼	6⅛	Southdown	4	79	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— 1
28	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		12	23¾	23½	23½	— ½
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	7	34	13¾	12¾	13¼	+ ½
15	5⅞	SoeatPS .96r	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅞	14⅝	SoCalE 1.48	5	843	19⅛	18¾	19	— ⅛
17¼	7⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	1116	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
34	22	SomGE 2.28	7	8	27⅝	26⅜	26⅞	
55½	27⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	64	48⅛	47¼	47½	— 1⅝
37⅝	25½	SoNETl 2.84	9	14	33¼	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅛
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	7	228	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅜
52¼	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	8	411	45½	44½	44⅝	— ¼
53⅞	35	SouRy pfA 3		3	49¼	49⅛	49⅛	+ ½
6½	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		4	6	6	6	
31¼	16½	SouUGs 1.60	7	29	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
22¼	13¼	Southld .48b	12	104	21¾	20⅞	21¼	— ½
10⅜	3⅞	SwstFor .20	4	15	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	SwstPSv .96	8	342	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8½	4	Sparton .24	5	23	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
13½	6¾	SperryHut 1	7	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅜
44⅝	23⅛	SperryR .76	9	233	35⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	5	Sprague El	4	197	9⅝	8¾	9¼	
13⅝	8⅛	Spring M .75	6	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	12	99	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅜
43⅜	20	Squibb .84	19	158	37¼	35	36⅞	+ 1⅛
65½	24	StaleyMfg 2	7	152	60	59½	59½	— ½
25⅞	18¾	StPoor 1.92a		47	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
67⅝	40	StdBrands 2	16	207	65⅞	65¼	65¼	— 1¼
43¼	22¼	StBPaint .23	28	30	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
35⅜	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	466	27⅝	26⅛	26½	— ¼
45⅜	37⅛	StdOilInd 2	5	1312	38⅛	36¾	35⅞	— 1
86	37¼	StOilOh 1.36	14	282	52½	48¾	48¼	— 4
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	2	35	7⅛	7	7	
10¼	7⅜	StPrud .66b	8	4	8	7⅞	8	
16¾	7½	Standex .52	4	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
31	12¼	StanWks .96	7	17	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
12⅞	5⅝	Stanray .60	6	8	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
21⅞	13⅝	Starrett 1	6	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
16⅛	1⅛	SteMut Inv	2	39	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	8¾	StaMS 1.10e		57	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
51¼	35¾	StaufCh 2.20	6	176	50⅞	49½	50⅜	+ ⅜
7⅜	4⅝	Sterchi .48	6	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
31¼	16	SterDrug .70	16	335	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
17	7½	Sterndnt .12	11	401	16⅝	16½	16½	
15⅞	10	Stevens 1.20	3	185	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	6	18	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	StokVC 1.10	5	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
89⅞	31½	StoneWeb 2	9	49	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	+ 1½
13	7⅞	StoneCon .60	3	14	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
18⅞	9½	Stop Shop 1	4	2	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	592	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
10	6	StridRite .70	6	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
38¼	18	StuWor 1.32	12	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
71½	47¼	StuWr pfB5		2	49¼	49½	49½	
38½	15½	StW pfA1.40		21	18⅝	18	18	— ⅞
3⅝	1½	Suave Shoe	4	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18½	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅞	SuCrest .20a		19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	63	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
61¾	33⅛	SunOil 1r	4	53	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		77	37⅝	35⅞	36¼	— 1⅛
20½	9⅝	Sunbeam 1	8	111	15⅞	15⅜	15⅛	
27½	10⅛	Sundstrd .80	6	32	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
24⅛	7⅝	SunshMn .48	13	47	12⅞	12½	12¾	
20	11⅛	SupValu .90	7	696	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
304	134	Supr Oil 1.40	14	22	177½	169½	169½	— 8½
8⅞	2⅜	SuprmkG .20	5	111	4¼	4	4⅛	
20½	12	Suprm pf1.30		1	15	15	15	+ ½
25	8⅜	Superscpe	3	68	15¾	15	15	— ½
12⅝	2	Sutro Mtge	6	41	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
8	3⅜	Swank .48	4	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	16⅛	Sybron .72	10	124	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ¾
9⅞	2¼	Systron Don	29	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
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23⅞	10¾	TaftBrd .60	6	30	19⅝	19	19	— ⅝
10⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		11	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Talley .60	5	24	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		10	10½	10¼	10¼	
17⅝	8⅞	TampaE .96	9	60	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	9⅞	Tandy Corp	10	265	28⅛	26⅝	27⅝	+ 1⅝
9⅛	3⅝	Tappan .20		6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
9½	4	Technicolr	5	37	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16	4⅝	Technicon	11	99	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	
47¼	18⅛	Tektronx .20	12	69	31½	31	31½	
6⅞	2⅜	Telecor .25	4	15	4	3⅝	4	+ ½
15	7⅝	Teledyn .40t	8	79	11⅛	11	11	
68½	45⅛	Teledyn pf 6		1	55	55	55	+ ½
8¼	1½	Teleprmpt		49	3¼	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
4⅛	⅞	Telex Cp		90	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	16⅝	Tenneco 1.60	6	1780	23½	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	1	Tenneco wt A		64	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
91½	62¼	Tennc pf5.50		3	87	85½	87	+ 1½
24⅝	11⅛	TesoroP .40	2	280	14¾	14	14¼	— ½
32⅞	20	Texaco 2a	5	1576	27⅛	26⅝	26½	
38½	24	TexCom .90	13	66	36½	36	36	— ½
54	20	TexETr 1.70	8	114	30½	29½	30½	
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	6	24	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	TxGs pf1.50		2	26⅛	26	26¼	
36⅝	20⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	88	27⅛	25½	26⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	8¼	Texasind 1b	14	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
115¾	58¼	TexInst 1	22	539	90½	87⅝	87¾	— 1½
12⅞	3⅝	Texas Intl	6	142	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21½	8¼	TexOilG .01	10	143	19¾	18⅝	18⅞	— 1¼
28½	19½	TexPLd .70e	13	9	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
25	15¼	TexUt 1.24	10	x252	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	2⅝	Texfi Ind		14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	11⅜	Textron 1.10	6	134	17¾	17⅜	17½	
32	19	Textr pf2.08		2	26¼	26	26	
23⅞	14	Textr pf1.40		16	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	8½	Thiokol .70	4	63	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
49⅝	24	ThomBet .72	19	86	38	37	37	— 1½
11⅞	5	Thomin .48b	7	26	6¾	6½	6¾	
12	4	ThomJW .50	17	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4	ThriftDg .40	10	10	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
22¼	9¼	TI Corp .1	9	242	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ¼
47⅛	25⅜	TidwatM .60	7	14	34	33¾	33¾	— 1
22⅞	6¼	Tigerln .40e	8	345	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
47½	24½	TimeInc 2	7	50	35	34⅞	35	— ⅜
17⅝	8¾	TimeMir .50	10	149	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	7	43	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ½
20	8⅝	Tish Rlty		5	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
11¾	4⅞	TobinP .15e		5	6	6	6	— ¼
14½	5½	Todd Shipyd		2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
28¾	15¼	ToledoEd 2	7	49	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
15½	5¼	TonkaCp .48	5	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	4⅜	TootRol .40b	8	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
25¾	11	TraneCo .96	11	46	19⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
45½	25½	ZrenUn 1.56	10	82	33	32¼	32¼	— ¼
18⅞	4¼	Trans W Air		1808	11⅞	11	11¼	— ¼
23¼	11⅜	TWA pf 2		4	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
10¼	3⅝	TranWF .16	7	54	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅞	Transam .59	13	338	8	7¾	7⅞	
88¼	58¾	Trans pf4.50		3	63½	62½	63½	+ 2½
22	15⅛	TraInc 1.68a		34	20½	20⅛	20¼	
9⅞	5½	Transcn .45	5	15	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
7	4	TranOh .20r	5	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10⅝	Tranwy 1.48	6	103	16½	16	16	— ½
35½	15¼	Travlrs 1.08	7	397	24	23½	23½	— ½
45	27¾	Travelr pf 2		11	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
18	3⅝	TRE Corp	35	87	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	13⅝	TriCon 1.23e		56	18¼	17¾	18	
34½	26⅝	TriCn pf2.50		4	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	2	TriSou Mtge		22	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
15½	9¼	Trialnd .30a	4	29	15½	15	15¼	— ⅛
13⅞	5	TrianPfc .40	3	20	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
26	8¾	Trinity .80	4	28	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
27⅝	6½	Tropica .20a	16	205	18⅛	17½	17¾	— ¼
20½	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	6	505	18	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
57½	37⅝	TRW pf4.50		2	51½	51	51¼	+ ¼
59¼	36	TRW pf4.40		14	53⅞	53	53	— 1
12⅝	7	TucsonG .96	7	68	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
9¼	4½	TwenCe .25e	9	142	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14½	4⅝	TycoLb .10e	10	166	13⅝	12⅞	13½	+ ¼
20⅞	13	TylerCp .60	4	17	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
		U						
29⅞	15	UAL In .60a	5	973	21⅞	20⅝	21	— ⅛
29½	13¼	UAL pf.40		55	21¾	21	21¼	+ 2
22⅞	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	3	2	19¼	19	19	
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅞	7¼	UMC Ind 1	6	47	10⅝	10½	10½	
15⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10½	9¼	Unarco Ind	3	20	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
47¼	26½	UnINV 2.59e	7	5	45½	45½	45½	— 1
18⅞	5⅜	UnBanc .84b	5	219	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ½
63	37¾	UnCamp 2	8	296	51½	50½	51	— ⅜
55	31¾	UnCarb 2.40	6	2146	55	52⅞	52½	— 1
19¼	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	6	39	9⅛	9⅛	9½	— ⅜
8¾	2⅛	Union Corp	15	65	5⅜	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	Un Elec 1.28	8	247	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
57	37	UnEl pf4.50		z100	46	45½	45½	— ½
26¾	25¼	UnEl pf2.72		13	25⅝	25¼	25¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	Un Fidelity	18	58	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
56¼	27¼	UnOCal 1.90	4	1325	37⅛	35½	35½	— 1⅝
73⅝	35⅝	UOCa pf2.50		21	48¼	47	47	— 1⅝
97¼	51⅜	UPacCp 2.80	13	105	73⅝	71⅞	71¼	— 2
11	1⅜	Uniona Inc		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	105	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
84½	62	Uniryal pf 8		z50	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
37½	22½	UnitAircft 2	6	174	37⅛	36¼	36⅞	— ⅛
98½	73½	Unit Air pf 8		11	97¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅞
8⅞	2⅝	Unit Brands		53	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
13⅞	4⅜	UnBrnd pfA		5	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	UnitCp .77e		27	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	4	U FinCal .20	6	53	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
10	3	UnGasP .60	7	300	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅜
28	13⅝	U Illum 2.32	4	48	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
10	5	UnitInd .36b	6	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	1⅜	UnitInn .10		x50	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅝	UJerBk 1.04	8	34	11½	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	4	x28	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
18⅝	6	Un Nuclr		31	11½	10¼	10¾	— ⅝
4¼	1⅛	UnitPk Min		14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
19½	5	UnitRefs .40	3	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
38½	18⅛	USFldG 2.48	14	142	31⅝	30½	31¼	+ ¾
25⅝	10⅛	USFoS 1.50e		7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
23⅝	13	USGyps 1.60	11	119	18½	18	18⅛	— ½
26¼	19	USGy pf1.80		2	23	23	23	
7⅝	2	US Home	17	65	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
8⅞	2	US Ind .46r	3	398	3½	3¼	3⅜	
23½	5⅝	USLeasg .24	11	55	13	12	13	+ 1
12⅝	2¼	US RltyInv	33	22	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
13¼	6¾	US Shoe .95	6	28	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
51¾	35⅝	US Stl 2.80	4	1379	52½	51¼	52	+ ½
16⅝	11	USTobac .90	10	28	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
17⅛	10⅝	UnITel 1.08	9	188	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	UniTe wt		52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	14	UnTl 2of1.50		6	19⅝	19	19⅝	
10⅝	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	6	82	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ⅛
21⅞	12⅞	UnivarCp 1	3	6	19¼	19½	19½	— ¼
32⅞	21¾	UnivLeaf 2	6	4	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅜
18¾	9⅜	UOP .90	5	56	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
88¼	30	Upjohn .96	14	1998	34½	31⅞	32¾	— 1¾
31⅜	7¼	USLIFE .29	7	226	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
12¼	7⅛	UslifeF .96a		5	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
21½	11½	USM sfp 1	4	4	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
28¼	19¼	USM pf2.10		3	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
54⅛	32⅝	UtahInt .80a	16	293	51⅞	50⅝	50⅞	— 1⅛
36	22	UtahPL 2.36	8	40	28½	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	14	UV Ind 1	3	116	22⅝	21½	21⅝	
36⅝	17	UV In pf1.26		3	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ 1
		V						
13¼	5⅝	Varian .20	8	19	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
35⅝	19	Veeder 1.72	6	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
8⅛	2¼	Vendo Co	188	42	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
15⅝	10½	VestSe 1.24e		13	13	12⅞	12⅞	
34¼	16	Vetco Offsh	13	171	23⅛	22	23	— ⅜
19⅞	9	VF Corp 1	7	38	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
7½	2½	Viacom Int	7	31	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4	VictCmp .50	8	13	6¼	6	6	
15¾	6⅞	VaEPw 1.18	7	452	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
96½	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z10	77	77	77	
59¼	37	VaEP pf4.80		z70	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
7	3	Vornado Inc	4	54	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
17⅛	7⅜	VSI Corp .60	4	27	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
31½	22½	VulMat 1.80	6	8	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
		W						
55	40	WabR pf4.50		z100	48	48	48	
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	8	10	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
74	25	Wach pf2.20		2	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¾
20	2	Wachovl Rlt	5	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Walgreen 1	10	26	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
56⅞	34¼	WlkrA 1.40a	12	4	43⅝	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅞	WallBus .55	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
11⅛	5	WallMur .60	4	40	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
20½	7⅝	WalMart .12	12	12	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
20	6⅝	WangL .08e	9	111	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Ward Foods	38	16	6½	6¼	6½	
11½	6¾	Warnaco .80	5	48	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10	4	WrnerCo .50	7	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
18½	6⅝	WrnCom .40	5	134	12½	11¾	11¾	— ½
68½	30	WrnC pf4.25		2	50	50	50	+ 1
36¼	13½	WrnC pf1.25		2	24	23½	23½	— 1
39⅞	18⅛	WranL .84	17	617	35⅝	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅞
38⅝	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	7	26	16⅞	16	16	— ¾
23	10	WashGs 1.88	6	24	17	17	17	
16¼	7½	WashNat .80	5	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
32½	21¼	WasN pf2.50		3	28¼	28½	28¼	— ¼
19	11½	WashStl 1a	3	7	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
21	15¾	WasWat 1.52	9	35	18¼	18	18⅛	+
15½	4	Waste Mgmt	10	212	9	8¾	9	+
29	11⅜	WatknJ .70e	14	130	23½	22	22⅝	+
6⅞	2⅞	WayGds .48	16	22	4⅛	3⅞	4	
17½	10⅛	WayG pf1.60		3	14	14	14	
7⅜	2⅞	Wean Unit	9	4	4½	4½	4½	—
8⅞	4¼	Weatherd .40	5	56	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	5	29	3¼	3	3⅛	+
9⅞	5⅞	WeilMcL .40	5	40	8⅝	7⅝	8	—
19½	13	WeisMkt .60	9	2	18¼	18½	18½	
1⅝	5-16	Welbilt Corp		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	+
27⅞	9½	WellFgo .76	6	31	14½	13⅝	13⅞	—
19	2⅝	WellFM .90e	24	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
15	6¼	WescoF .60	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
25¼	15	WstctTr 1.80	8	1	22	22	22	+
28	17¼	WstPtPep 2	5	117	26½	26	26⅛	+
13⅛	5½	WnAirL .40e	6	366	9¼	8¼	8⅝	—
30⅛	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	4	55	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	—
11⅞	5¾	WnCo NAm	11	70	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
10¼	5¾	Wn Pac Ind	4	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—
15½	8⅛	WnPubln .80	4	17	11⅛	10⅞	11	
15⅞	8½	WUnion. 1.40	55	258	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—
71	40	WnUn pf 6		1	55½	55½	55½	—
26	8	WestgEl .97	41	1255	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
38⅞	18⅝	Wstvco 1.40	4	78	24½	23½	24	—
46	23⅞	Weyerhr .80	16	834	35⅝	34½	34½	—
17½	7⅜	WhelFry .40	8	35	17½	12	12½	—
38	13¼	WhelP 1.05e	1	21	26⅞	26⅛	26½	—
61½	49½	WhelPit pf 6		z100	60	60	60	+ 1
51⅛	40	WhelPit pf 5		z50	49	49	49	
29¾	11	Whirlpool .80	32	598	22¼	22	22	
12⅞	7½	WhitCon .80	4	172	12⅞	12¼	12¾	
14¼	6⅞	WhiteM .40e	3	x52	8⅞	8¼	8¼	+
2⅞	1⅛	Whittaker	6	88	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
15⅛	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	6	57	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+
6¼	2¼	WiebdlSl .28	7	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
30⅛	28	WmsCo n.60	7	358	28⅞	26¼	26¼	—
56⅞	27⅛	WilmsCo wt		71	35½	34	34	—
44⅝	22⅞	WinnDx 1.32	13	71	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+
53¼	34½	WinnDix B		13	47	47	47	+
7⅞	3	Winnebago		129	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	9	59	24¼	23⅞	24	
16⅞	10¼	WiscPS 1.32	8	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
29	16½	Witco 1.20	5	21	20¾	20⅛	20¼	—
4¼	1½	WolvrW .05e	4	8	2½	2⅜	2½	
10¼	6	Wometco .56	7	313	10	9½	9⅝	
13½	6½	WoodsCp .48	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅜	8	Wolwth 1.20	5	463	14⅝	14	14	—
34¼	18¾	Wolw pf2.20		2	26	25½	26	—
5⅝	2¼	World Airw	2	17	4⅛	4	4	—
62⅝	38	Wrigly 2.40a	12	32	55	54⅝	55	+
4¾	1⅛	Wyly Corp		32	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+
		X						
127⅛	60	XeroxCp 1	18	775	79¼	76½	77⅛	+
25⅛	6⅜	Xtra 2.47t	3	85	9	8¾	8⅞	+
		Y						
18⅜	4½	Yates Ind	4	22	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—
15⅝	9⅜	YngSDr .60a	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		Z						
18⅞	8¼	ZaleCorp .76	6	53	13½	13⅛	13½	+
15¼	8¼	Zale pfA .80		1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	—
35¼	16¼	Zapata .40e	3	44	25⅝	24½	24⅝	—
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
31⅛	9⅝	ZenithRad 1	22	450	16	15⅞	15⅞	+
11¼	3⅞	Zurn Ind .28	10	51	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	—

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 5, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
10390	Abitibi	$10¼	10	10	— ⅛
300	Acklands	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
36	Acres Ltd	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6450	Agnico E	$6	5¾	6	
300	Agra Ind	$6	6	6	
8072	Alta Gas A	$13⅛	12⅞	13	
1525	Algo Cent	$12½	12	12	— ½
200	Alliance B	475	475	475	+10
3508	Alminex	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
3625	Atco A	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6983	BP Can	$11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
125	Banister C	$7	7	7	
4929	Bank N S	$42¼	41¼	41⅞	— ⅜
550	Baton B	$6¾	6¾	6¾	
11445	Bell Canad	$48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
1100	Beth Cop A	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	
500	Block Bros	310	300	300	
600	Bovis Cor	118	115	115	
2008	Bralor Res	125	123	125	+ 5
950	Bramalea	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6150	Brameda	71	70	70	— 1
750	Brenda M	370	355	355	—15
1250	BC Forest	$14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
766	BC Phone	$54	53	53	— 1
3624	Brunswk	375	370	375	—10
1825	Budd Auto	$5	5	5	+ 5
1617	Burns Fds	$11½	11½	11½	
58300	Cad Frvw	$12¼	12	12	— ⅜
6180	Cal Pow	$25½	25	25	— ½
8120	Camflo	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
1100	Campau A	$5	495	5	
720	C Pakrs C	$19	18¾	18¾	— ½
10710	Can Perm	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
200	C Tung	315	315	315	— 5
642	C Cablesy	$12½	12½	12½	
1600	Cdn Cel	$6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+⅛
7804	C Imp Bank	$26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
14540	C Ind Gas	$7	6⅞	7	
2480	Cdn Tire A	$43¼	42⅝	42¾	— ¼
2500	C Utilies	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
1610	Cassiar	435	425	425	— 5
1810	Celanese	385	370	380	+ 5
1110	Chieftan D	$7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12500	Coch Will	135	126	135	+ 4
650	C Holiday I	365	360	365	— 5
100	Con Bldg	264	264	264	
3000	Con Distrb	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
2953	Cons Gas	$15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
800	Conwest	280	275	280	+ 5
1800	Craigml	375	360	375	+15
600	Crush Intl	$7	7	7	— ⅛
237	Denison	$45½	45	45	—1¼
11600	Dicknsn	$9⅛	8	9¼	+ ⅛
2935	Dofasco	$25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
3330	Dom Store	$18⅝	18⅝	18½	
823	Du Pont	$19¼	19	19	— ⅛
6000	Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2700	East Mal	400	380	400	+ 5
425	Electro A	450	450	450	
5525	Emco	$7	6⅞	7	
3700	Falcon C	$6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
7855	Falcon	$33⅝	32¾	32¾	— ¼
500	Fed Ind A	410	410	410	—10
1100	Francana	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
200	Fraser A	$19½	19½	19½	— ½
50	Fruehauf	$6½	6½	6½	
11090	Gen Distrb	$8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
4600	Gnt Mascot	60	57	57	— 5
1100	Gibraltar	445	435	440	+ 5
100	Goodyear	$813½	13½	13½	— ½
200	Granduc	135	135	135	+10
200	Granisle	$12½	12½	12½	
600	Gt Oil Sds	$7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
250	GL Paper	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
5	Gt W Life	$61	61	61	
725	Greyhnd	$16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
226	Guar Trst	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2125	Hambro C	225	210	210	—20
4800	Hawker S	$5½	5½	5¼	— ⅛
100	Hayes D A	435	425	425	+10
8900	Houston O	140	137	140	
10257	H Bay Co	$17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1197	Huron Eri	$26	26	26	
1330	IAC	$20	19¾	19⅞	
1660	Inland Gas	$8⅝	8	8¼	— ⅛
200	Int Mogul	320	320	320	
12749	Impr Pipe	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
6900	Inv Grp A	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
100	Jannock	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
8675	Kaiser Re	$7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
6370	Kaps Tran	268	260	265	— 5
2993	Kerr A A	$11¾	11½	11½	— ½
100	Koffler	380	380	380	— 5
476	Labatt A	$18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
800	Lab Min	$24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
100	LOnt Cem	350	350	350	
510	LL Lac	190	180	180	
194	Lob Co A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
517	Lob Co B	$6⅝	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
350	Loeb M	325	320	320	+ 5
400	Mclan H A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11116	MB Ltd	$23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
1000	Madsen	66	66	66	— 4
667	M Lf Mills	$27	26½	27	+ 1
1800	Mattgmi	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
300	Met Stores	$15½	15½	15½	
6413	Microsyst	315	310	315	—10
5295	Moore	$46¼	45⅛	45½	+ ⅛
350	Murphy	495	490	495	— 5
214	Nat Trust	$18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
3279	Noranda A	$32½	32⅛	32¼	— ⅛
7760	Nor Elect	$22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
130	OSF Ind	400	400	400	—10
800	Orchan	325	310	325	+15
4535	Oshawa A	$6⅛	6	6	
4950	Pamour	$9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
1700	PanCan P	$10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
3300	Pembin A	225	225	225	—25
2030	Pine Point	$30¼	30	30	— ½
6808	Placer	$15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
1300	Que Sturg	$5	5	5	— ⅛
2	Rdpath A	$20¾	20¾	20¾	
550	Reichhold	$25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
8037	Revnu Prp	110	106	109	+ 2
250	Rothman	$11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
300	Scotts	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
11220	Shell Can	$15¾	15¼	15¼	— ½
3003	Sherritt	$6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2675	Siebens	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
507	Sigma	$30½	29½	30	
6927	Simpsons	$8½	8¼	8⅜	
5135	Simpson S	$11	10¾	11	
400	Slater Stl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
3800	Slat W Can	$7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
310	Soulhm A	$28	28	28	
250	St Brodcst	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
5357	Stelco A	$28⅛	27¾	27¾	— ½
42200	Steep R	120	115	117	— 1
10300	Sundale O	440	425	425	—10
428	Teck Cor A	260	250	260	—15
533	Teck Cor B	225	220	225	
800	Teledyne	450	450	450	+15
450	Texaco	$35½	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
5208	Thom N A	$13	12¾	13	+ ¼
5267	Tor Dm Bk	$40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
4590	Traders A	$13	12¾	12⅞	
2030	Trans Mt	$11½	11⅜	11¼	— ⅛
14869	TrCan PL	$11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
635	Un Carbid	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
100	U Keno	$9½	9⅜	9¼	— ⅜
7450	U Siscoe	420	405	405	— 5
650	Upp Can	115	111	111	— 5
3000	Voyager P	$6⅛	6⅜	6½	
925	Welewod	$9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
2100	Wstburne	$8½	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
3600	West Mine	179	175	179	
50	Westmhse	$12½	12½	12½	
4500	Weston	$20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
400	White Pas	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1832	Willroy	150	145	150	— 3
5600	Yk Bear	210	205	210	
2000	Yukon C	85	85	85	

Total sales 2,768,219 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
859	Algoma	$27¼	27¼	27⅜	
2675	Bank Mont	$15⅝	15⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
9800	Basic Res	475	450	470	+20
1725	Bombard	325	310	320	—15
300	Can Cement	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
660	Cdn Indust	$18	18	18	+ ¼
225	Canron	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
900	Con Bath	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
1825	Dom Bridge	$20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
1600	Fncl Col	175	175	715	+4
1600	Gaz Metro	$7	6⅞	6⅞	
235	Imasco	$29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
100	MLW—Wrth	$21	21	21	+ ¼
2300	Molson A	$16	16	16	+ ⅛
9025	Molson B	$16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
15250	Power Cp	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
3236	Price Co	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	— ⅜
6120	Royal Bank	$31	31½	30¾	+ ⅛
680	Roy Trust A	$25⅛	25	25	— ¼
2600	Steinberg A	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛

Total sales 667,031 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	100	101
Amax 8-76	99¼	100½
Amax 8¾-86	97½	98½
Asahi 10¼-80	102¼	103¼
ASEA 8½-86	92¼	93¼
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	102½	103½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	91	92
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100	101
Barclay 8½-86	90	92
Beecham 8¼-86	82	84
Bergen 8-87	91	92
B.N.P. 9½-81	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	93	94
Burlingt 7¾-87	87¼	88¼
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97	98
Carrier 8-87	89½	90½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93	94
Com Union 8½-86	84	86
CN Rhone 10-80/82	101½	102½
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	95¼	96¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85	86
Copen Tel 8½-86	94	95
Corning 8½-86	98½	99½
Cut Ham 8-87	89¼	90¼
Dana 8-87	89¼	90¼
Denmark 9-82	101¼	102¼
Denmark 7½-90	85	86
Dow Cor 8½-86	98½	99½
Dupont 7½-78	100	101
E.D.F. 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	102	103
Esso 7½-76	99¼	100¼
Esso 8-86 Nov.	97½	98½
First Chic 7-80	94¼	95¼
Gen Cable 8½-87	89¼	93¼
Gen Mills 8-86	96½	97½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	87½	88½
Granges 8½-89	90½	91½
GTE 8½-86	93	94
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¾-86	100	101
Helsinki 8¼-86	93	94
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	82
Intl Util 8¼-82	94	95
Kimberley 8½-86	99½	100½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101	102
Motorola 8-87	94¼	95¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	87½	88½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97¼	98¼
Ontario 8¼-86	96½	97½
Oslo 8½-86	93½	94½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100	101
Owens Corn 9-84	100	101
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	89½	90½
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
PhilMorris 8-78	100	101
PhilMorris 8½-86	99½	100½
Plessey 8½-86	73½	75½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¼	99¼
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	96	97
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	93	94
Ralston 7½-87	93	94
Rank 8¾-86	84	86
Richardson 8½-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	90	91
Scanraff 8⅝-88	95½	96½
Scott 8½-86	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	94½	95½
Shell 7½-87	93½	94½
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10½-81	102¾	103¾
St Ind. 8½-80	100	101
St Ind. 8½-82	98½	99½
Sybron 8-87	89¼	90¼
Tenneco 7½-79	94¼	95¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	83¼	84¼
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	101	102
TokyoCur 8¾-88	92	93
Transocean 8-86	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	92	93
T.R.W. 8¼-8	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	96	97
Union Oil 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Volvo 8-87	88	89
Wellcome 8¼-87	75	77
Will Glyn 8¼-87	81	83
Ashland 5-88	74	76
Beatrice 6¼-91	102	104
Beatrice 4½-92	88	90
Borden 6¾-91	100½	102½
Borden 5-92	89½	92
BroadHale 4½-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	79½	81½
Chevron 5-88	95½	97½
Chrysler 4¾-88	50	52
Chrysler 5-88	53	55
Cont Tel 5½-88	78½	80½
Cumm In 6¼-88	82½	84½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	80	82
EastKodak 4½-88	106	108
Econ Lab 4¾-87	82	84
Firestone 5-88	74	76
Ford 6-86	81	83
Ford 5-88	71	73
Gen Elec 4¼-85	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86	88
Gen Food 4⅝-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-82	80	82
Gillette 4¾-87	74	76
Gould 5-87	72	74
Halliburt 4¼-87	104½	106½
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
ITT 4¾-87	65	68
I.S.E. 6¼-89	82	84
McDerm 4¾-87	106½	108½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	112	114
Nabisco 5¼-88	89	91
Owens Ill 4½-87	83½	85½
Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	97	99
R.C.A 5-88	71	73
Revlon 4¼-87	88	90
Sperry 4¼-88	84	86
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	85½	87½
Texaco 4½-88	77½	79½
UnCarb 4¾-82	100	102
WarnLam 4½-87	86	88
WarnLam 4¾-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	106	108

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.95	87.98	94.78
Previous	96.90	87.85	94.15

Currency Rates

March 5, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. it	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.3535	5.7080	102.28*	56.23*	37.34y	—	6.90*	96.85*	43.35*
Brussels (c)	34.075	82.77	14.84	8.15	5.415*	14.5125	—	13.907	6.29
Frankfurt	2.2930	5.5738	—	54.80*	3.640x	97.50*	6.7250*	94.09*	42.24*
London (z)	2.4314	—	5.57675	10.1400	1.513	5.7125	83.725	5.925	13.1725
Milan	630.85	1530.20	274.25	150.695	—	268.00	18.4880	256.99	116.13
Paris	4.1725	10.1675	182.075*	—	6.63875x	177.900*	12.2725*	170.450*	77.050*
Zurich	2.442	5.934	106.47*	58.43*	0.3872*	103.87*	7.19*	—	45.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4175; Escudo: 23.97; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.645; Schilling: 16.355; Sw. krona: 3.89475; Yen: 265.70; Belgian financial franc: 34.41.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 5, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	37⅛	37½
1st Bk Sy	40¼	41
1stEmp S	11¼	12
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Frnkl Cp	2⅞	3⅜
Harff NC	16¼	16¾
Midl Bks	21½	22½
Shaw Bos	31½	33
U Va Bks	14⅝	15⅝
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	17¾	18¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	4¼	5¼
AID Inc	2	3
AVM Cp	3	3¾
Acushnt	10½	12
Addisn W	9	9⅝
Adv Ros	1⅛	1⅝
Alberts	3¼	3¾
Allco Inc	9⅛	9⅝
Allyn Bac	5½	6
A El Lab	⅞	1⅛
Am Exp	36⅝	36⅞
Am Finl	10⅝	10¾
Am Furn	2½	2⅞
Am Greel	18⅛	18⅝
Am Telev	11¼	12¼
Am Weld	7½	8¼
Amfr Dv	1⅛	1⅝
Angdite	3¼	3⅝
Anheus B	35¼	35¾
Ard May	1⅞	2⅛
ArkWIG	15½	16
Arrow H	16⅝	17⅛
Arvida	5⅜	5¾
AsCC Bol	10½	11¼
AtlGas Lt	13¼	13½
Baird At	3⅛	3½
Balt PntC	6	6⅝
Bang Hy	11	11⅝
Bkam Rlt	6	6½
Bassett F	12⅝	13½
Bavis Mk	9⅝	9⅞
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅜
Belz Lab	41	41¾
Bibb Co	6	6½
Bird Son	32	33½
Birtchr	⅞	1⅛
Bick Hills	29	30½
Bonza nt	1¾	2
Booz AH	3¾	4⅛
Braden	7	7¾
Brinks	12⅝	13⅝
Brks Sca	12	12¾
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅝
Buckeye	4½	5
Burn Sim	4⅜	4⅞
CalWSv	25⅝	26¼
Campl Ch	1⅝	2
Conrad H	1¼	1⅝
Capln Air	⅝	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3¾
CenVt PS	18⅞	18⅞
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8⅞	9¼
Chi Bridg	81½	83
Chilton	2½	3
ChrisSe	109	103
Circle F	2½	3¼
CitznUt A	28	28¾
CitznUt B	27¾	23½
Clark Mf	24¾	25⅜
Clow Cp	8¼	8¾
Colu Vent	3	3⅝
Com Cir	15½	16½
Coml Sh	19½	21
Comw Pa	23⅝	24½
Con Pap	32½	33¼
Corenco	15½	17½
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	12¾	13½
Cutlr Fed	1½	2¼
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dgn	1¾	2⅛
Data Hnd	8⅝	8⅞
Dayt Inc	21½	23½
Decor In	2½	3
DeKlb Ag	36	37
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3⅜
DeLux C	28¼	29
Det IntBr	26¼	27¼
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	10¾	11½
Dixn Cru	13½	14½
Docutel	3¾	4⅛
Dollar G	4⅝	5⅛
Dorch G	6	6¼
Dow Jone	23¼	24¼
Doyle DB	7⅜	8¼
Dunkin D	2⅜	2⅝
Durlron	11¼	12½
Eberlin In	3⅞	4¼
Econ Lab	34⅛	34¾
ElPas El	10⅛	10⅝
Elba Syst	4½	5
Elder Be	3⅝	4½
Elec Nucl	5⅝	6¼
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅜
Energy C	3½	4
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	14⅝	15⅛
Erie Tec	7½	9½
Ethan Al	15	15¾
Fab Tek	7⅛	1¼
Fingrht	1⅜	1¾
Fst Bost	19¾	20½
Flcknor	15⅝	16⅛
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	8⅝	9⅛
Frmlgli	⅝	1⅛
Fotomat	4⅛	4½
Frnkln El	7⅜	7⅞
Frnd Ice	21⅝	22½
Gov EFln	8⅝	8⅞
Graph Cn	11¼	12
Green Mt	4	4½
Grey Adv	6⅛	6⅞
Gulf Intst	5⅞	6⅜
Gyrodn	3½	3⅞
Harper R	6½	7
Henred F	10⅝	11½
Holobm	1¼	2⅛
Hoover	13¼	13¾
Horiz Res	5¼	6¼
Huck Mfg	4⅝	4⅞
Huds Pap	18	19½
Hyatt Cp	4¾	5⅛
Hyatt Int	5¼	5¾
Ind Nuclr	4	4½
Infra nd	1¼	1¾
Intrmk In	1¼	1¾
Intrmt G	11⅛	11⅞
InBk Wsh	3½	3⅞
IaSou Ut	21½	22
Jamsby	15¾	16½
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	13¾	14½
KMS Ind	4⅛	4½
Kaisr Stl	30½	31
KaisSll pt	18⅝	18⅞
Kalvar	4	4¼
Kaman A	16	16½
Kampg A	2⅝	3¼
Kate Gre	1⅜	1⅞
Kaysam	¾	1⅛
Kear Tr	3⅞	4⅜
Kelly Svc	9	9¾
Keuff Ess	11	12
Keye Fib	15¼	15⅝
Key CusF	3½	4
King Inl	1¾	2¼
Knap Vog	9⅝	10⅜
Lance In	20½	21¼
Land Res	⅞	1¼
Leadv Co	1⅜	2⅛
Lin Bcast	5	5⅝
Loblaw	3¼	3⅝
Los Elrn	2⅛	2½
Madisn G	12¼	12⅝
Mal Rlty	1⅜	2
Mallkrt	45½	46¼
Manor C	1½	2
Marit Frt	6⅝	7¼
Maul LP	9¼	9⅝
McCor	34⅝	35⅝
McQuay	7½	8¼
Measur	17	17½
Medtrn	37½	38¼
Merid In	1⅝	2
Mdisx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gl	13¼	14¼
Millipr	42½	44½
Miner n	3¼	3⅝
Minn Gas	19⅝	20⅛
Miss Vl G	11⅞	12⅝
Mrs S Pie	9¼	10
Monf Col	3⅞	4¼
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	14¼	15¼
Motch M	3¼	4¼
Mot Club	4¾	5¼
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Cp	4¼	5½
Nal G&O	8	8⅝
Nat Lib	2⅝	3⅛
N Patent	7	7⅝
N SecRsh	3¼	3⅞
Natnw Rl	4⅝	5⅜
NJ Nat G	11¼	12
Nielsn A	16	19½
Nielsn B	18⅛	18⅝
NoCar Gs	8⅝	9
N Eur Oil	19⅝	19⅞
Nortrp Kl	17⅜	18½
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	18⅝	18⅝
Noxel Cp	13½	14¼
Ogilvy M	18¼	19
Ohio Ferr	12¼	13
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	3	3⅝
Otter TP	18	18½
Over NA	11¼	12
Pabst Br	24⅝	24⅞
PacGa R	22	22¾
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	21¼	22¼
Parks H	2⅛	2⅝
Pauley P	4	4⅜
Paerl Mf	11	11¼
Pa Enter	14⅞	14⅝
PnzlOff B	6⅝	7
Pepsi BW	4½	5
Petrolit	57½	59
Pettibon	17	18
Philip L	11⅞	12½
Pledmt A	5½	6
Pinkrtn	31½	32¼
Pion HIB	26½	26⅝
Pistilin	2⅝	3¼
Possis Cp	2½	3
Progrp	1¾	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅝	9⅞
P Benner	37¾	38¾
PulD Cap	4	4½
Qual Inns	2⅝	3⅛
Ragen Pr	3	3⅝
Rahall C	2⅞	3¼
Raych Cp	204	209
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	4	4½
Road Ex	33¾	34½
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3	4½
Roselon	2⅞	3⅝
Rouse	3½	3¾
Rus Stov	12½	13¼
Sadlier	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅝
Scripps H	16½	17½
Seis Dell	3⅝	3¾
Seneca F	4¼	4⅝
Seven U	28½	29¼
Shop Rite	5¼	6⅛
Snap Tls	31¾	32⅝
Solid Sta	12¾	13¾
S Cal Wal	11⅝	12⅛
Sw Gs Cp	8½	8⅞
Sw El Sv	14	14¾
Slandyn	13⅝	14⅛
Std Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	9	10½
Sterlg Str	3½	4
Strgwb Cl	19	20½
Sugdal F	2⅝	2⅞
Super I	5	5⅝
TIME DC	3⅞	4
Tampax	38½	37½
Taylr Wl	19½	20
Tech Pub	5⅝	6⅛
Techcre	6⅞	7¼
Tecum P	26½	30½
Tennant	26½	25½
Thny Co	6⅞	7⅜
Transco	8⅛	8⅝
Transo O	9⅝	9⅞
Trico Pd	27	30
Trifn OG	1¾	2⅛
Tyson F	7⅞	8⅝
Un McGil	7	7⅞
US Bnknt	1⅝	2
US TrkLn	10¾	11¼
Up Pen P	15⅝	16⅛
Valley Gs	7⅝	8⅛
VanD Air	6½	7¼
Vance S	2½	2⅞
Velcro	6⅛	6½
Ventron	20¾	21½
Wads Pu	4⅝	5½
Wsh NG	9⅞	10⅛
Webb Re	5⅝	6⅛
Weco Dvl	1⅝	1⅞
Weight W	8⅛	8½
Weldtrn	1⅞	2⅛
Welng M	7⅞	8⅝
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	4	4¾
Wstn Mtg	2¼	2⅝
Westmd	39½	40¼
Wisc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	14⅞	15⅝
Wright W	2⅞	3¼
ZionUt B	13½	14½

INTERFUND S.A.

Luxembourg

Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à

L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE

des actionnaires qui se tiendra à Luxembourg au siège social, 1, place de Metz, le 25 mars 1975, à 11 heures du matin avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

1. Rapports du conseil d'administration et du commissaire de surveillance.
2. Présentation et approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes clôturés le 31 décembre 1974, et affectation du résultat de l'exercice.
3. Decharge à donner aux administrateurs et au commissaire de surveillance.
4. Nominations statutaires.
5. Présentation et approbation du bilan et du compte de profits et pertes du siège secondaire, Milan, clôturés le 31 décembre 1974.
6. Divers.

Les actionnaires désirant assister à l'assemblée, peuvent obtenir une carte d'admission en déposant leurs actions chez les banques ci-après énumérées au moins 5 jours avant la date prevue pour l'assemblée :

— Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg
— Banca del Ceresio, Lugano
— Bank Mees and Hope, N.V. Amsterdam
— Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, Luxembourg
— Morgan Grenfell and Co., Ltd., London
— K.G. Trinkaus, Dusseldorf
— S.G. Warburg and Co., Ltd., London
— White Weld and Co., Zurich.

Pour les actions circulantes en Italie, le dépôt peut être effectué auprès des banques suivantes :

— Banco di Sicilia
— Monte dei Paschi di Siena
— Banca Agricola Milanese
— Banca Commerciale Italiana
— Banco Commercio e Industria
— Banca Manusardi
— Banca Morgan Vonwiller
— Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura
— Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
— Banca Popolare di Novara
— Banca Toscana
— Banco di Roma
— Banco di Santo Spirito
— Credito Italiano
— Credito Romagnolo
— Credito Varesino
— Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.

Pour le conseil d'administration
LUXEMBOURG TRUSTEE COMPANY S.A.

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South America (air) ......$	183.00	91.50	49.50
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—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close
6¾	2⅝	AAV Cos .25	3	17	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
2¾	1	Acme Haml	13	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2¼	5-16	ADBA Indust		10	1	1	1	
13½	4¼	AdobeO .05e	8	34	6½	6¼	6⅛	
3⅜	1⅞	A&EPlast P	4	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Aegis Corp	6	326	1⅛	1	1	
4⅝	2	AeroFlo .15e	13	5	4½	4½	4½	
2⅝	1	Aeronca Inc		2	1½	1½	1½	
1⅜	½	Aerosol	3	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	1	AffilCap .08t	10	7	2	2	2	
1¼	1-16	Affil Cap wt		8	3-16	3-16	3-16	
6⅝	2¾	Affil Hse .20	10	2	4	3⅞	4	
8¾	5⅜	AffilPub .34e	6	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Alken Ind	5	1	2½	2½	2½	
8¼	4⅝	AirbFrt .42e	7	19	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27¼	15	AjaxMag 1a	4	22	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	+ ¼
23½	12	Alamtr 1.25e	2	24	23⅜	23	23⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	Alaska Airl	9	118	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Alcolc .12e	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
9⅞	3¼	Allegny Airl	8	36	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
5	1⅛	AlleqA wtO		3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅜
4⅝	⅜	AlleqA wtN		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	Alleg Cp wt		5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅞	1⅜	Allied Art	14	6	2	2	2	
5⅜	1⅛	Allamil Cp	2	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	½	Altec Corp	6	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
⅝	⅛	Altec Cp wt		42	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
5⅜	1⅜	Altec Crp pf		13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	6	AlterFds .50	4	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
51	40	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	50½	50½	50½	— ½
8⅛	3⅜	AMAX wt		13	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
4⅝	1½	Amco Ind	3	42	3⅝	2⅝	3¼	+ 1
16⅞	2⅛	AHessLL wt		10	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
8	4⅞	AmBiltrl .50	4	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
9⅝	5½	AContrl .20b	10	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
29⅞	1⅞	Am Fletch	3	28	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅞
2½	3-16	AmFlch wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
16	6⅞	A GarPd .30	7	16	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	2⅜	Am Int Pict	4	5	9⅜	9½	9¾	+ ¼
8	3⅛	A Israel .27r	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅞	2⅞	A Kitchn Fd	6	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
11⅜	5⅛	AMaizeA .40	4	x2	9⅞	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
38½	26⅝	Am Mf 2.70e	4	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
12⅞	1½	AmMot Inns	19	177	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅜
36½	24⅝	AmPetrof 2	4	21	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+ ⅞
9⅞	2⅝	A Plan 1.02t		4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9½	1¼	Am Rlty Tr		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
⅞	1-16	AmRltyT wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
4⅝	⅜	Am Recreat		16	1½	1½	1½	
7	2	A SafEq .11t	3	22	3	3	3	
4	2½	A Techin .12	23	1	3	3	3	
7¼	1	AmTrain Sy		2	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ¼
17⅞	4	AMIC Cp	6	83	8½	8	8	
2⅝	⅛	Anglo C .12e	4	89	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Anbcter .16	3	147	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Anken .10e	5	11	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Anthony .30t	4	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	4½	Ariz CL .10e	5	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
9⅝	1	Armac Ent	3	14	2	2	2	
14⅞	6¼	Armin Cp	4	308	13⅝	12¼	13⅛	+ ⅞
5⅜	2¼	Arrow Elect	3	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10	2⅞	Arundel .40t		3	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	2	Arwood .20e	3	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16¼	5¼	Asamera .25	8	111	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
13⅜	4⅞	AshlOil Can	8	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
8⅞	2⅝	Atalota .42e	6	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	7-16	Atco Ind	20	7	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3⅜	⅜	AtlcoMtg wt		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
38	6½	AtRicht wt		107	6⅝	6½	6½	
17⅞	3⅞	AtlCMB .97e	3	35	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		154	1	15-16	15-16	+1-16
25	11⅛	AugatInc .15	15	23	18⅜	18	18	— ⅞
20½	6⅝	Austral Oil	8	89	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	14	13	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	17	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	1	Autmat Rad	22	33	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
9⅞	5⅛	AutmSvc .20	6	19	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	4	29	13⅝	13	13¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	AVEMC .14		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	16½	Avondl 1.20b	7	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
		B						
6	3⅛	BaldwS .32e		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
16¼	10⅝	BanFd 1.12e		40	14½	14⅛	14½	
1⅜	¼	BangPun wt		7	15-16	15-16	15-16	
21	3⅞	BanstrCtl Lt		54	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Banner .04	3	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	3⅝	Barry R .28t	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	3⅜	BarryWr .40	5	2	6	6	6	
3⅝	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	3	3	3	3	
2⅝	1⅛	Bartons Cdy	13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	1	Baruch Fost	7	21	1½	1⅜	1½	
3⅜	1	Barwick ET		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	2⅝	BasinPet Cp	4	28	5⅜	5	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	BavrkUt .72		9	8½	8½	8½	
2⅝	1¼	Bell Ind .08	3	33	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2	⅜	Belscot Ret	3	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
3	⅛	BenStMg wt		7	¼	¼	¼	
4	1¼	Benrus Crp	4	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Berg Ent		17	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅜	⅞	BergRlt .30e	2	29	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
5½	1½	Berg Bruns	16	51	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅜	Brg B pf1.15		3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
4⅞	⅞	BernzOmat		6	2	2	2	
5⅞	2⅞	BervenC .12	6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3⅛	1⅜	Bethlem Cp	7	10	2⅜	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
2¼	½	Beverly Ent		14	1⅜	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	9	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	20	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	BigV Suprmk	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	9	BinkMf .80a	5	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13	5⅜	BinnySm .60	9	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Blessings	4	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	Blount .08	5	60	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
4½	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅛	4½	BoltBer .20e	5	5	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
10	3⅜	Bowne .20	8	15	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
33⅞	9	BowVall .10	26	19	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20¼	5½	Brad Ragen	19	171	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	— 1
25⅛	4¼	BradlCm Sy	30	214	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
15	3⅛	BranifAr wt		53	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
19	8⅜	Brascn A 1b	3	43	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
20¼	9½	BraunEn .52	4	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
6½	2	Breeze Corp		27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
29	9⅛	Brewer 1.28	3	42	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— 1⅜
6 9-16	3 13-16	BrATob .21e	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+3 5-16
1⅜	⅜	BroDart Ind	25	4	1	1	1	
8¼	3½	Brooks P .20	8	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
5	2	BrownCo wt		9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	8	BrnF A .52b	8	2	12½	12¼	12½	
16½	7⅛	BrnF B .52b	8	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		5	5	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	1¼	BTU Eng	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4	1⅛	Buehler Cp	5	3	2⅜	2½	2½	
9	4	Buell In .30b	4	2	5½	5½	5½	
5	2⅝	Buildex .32	3	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Bundy 1.08		17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
3¼	1	Burgess Ind	11	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10½	4⅞	BurnsInt .60	8	4	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	ButlerInt .50	4	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	12	Buttes G Oil	6	99	19¼	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
		C						
4⅛	1⅞	Cablcom Gn	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	13-16	Cagles In A		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7	4½	Caldor .15b	6	40	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛	+ ¼
11⅜	3⅜	Calcomp	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15	9	Cal PrtCm 1	8	3	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
8⅝	1⅛	Camco Inc	12	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅝	2 3-16	Cam Cn .25e	5	47	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
15⅛	8⅝	Campin .40b	4	35	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	25	28	3⅛	3	3	—1-16
7 5-16	2	Cdn Homstd	26	70	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	CdnHydr .25	4	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
14	9½	CdnInP 1.28	5	2	13	13	13	— ¼
3⅞	2 9-16	CdnMarc .15	8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6 3-16	1⅜	Cdn Merrill	24	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅞	6¼	Cdn Occidnt	9	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
40½	19½	Cdn SuprOil	11	7	32	32	32	— 1¼
2¼	1-16	Canveri Inf		21	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
2¼	1	Canoga .10e	6	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	1	Capehart Cp	2	20	1⅜	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	⅜	Capital Res		8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
3⅜	1½	CapitlFd .16	3	2	2	2	2	
24¼	10⅜	Carb Ind .60	3	82	18⅞	18	18	— ½
5	1⅜	Caressa .20	5	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
69⅞	40⅞	Carnatn 1.20	16	203	70	69	69⅞	
4	9-16	Carr wt		67	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Carrols Dev		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
13½	10	CastlAM .80	3	3	12½	12¼	12½	
16¼	10⅜	CastlFd 1.20		4	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Castleton In		46	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
14	2¼	Castlwd Inf	5	7	4	4	4	
11⅜	5⅜	Cavitron Cp	12	35	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
2⅞	½	CelluCraft	9	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
52¾	39	CenPL pf 4		z2580	48	48	48	+ 1
5	2⅝	CentSec .30e		42	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4	1½	Century Ind	7	13	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅜
1⅛	3-16	Certron Cp		18	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	¾	Cetec Corp	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	ChadMill .40	4	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		180	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Charlr Med	5	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
12⅜	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
6	1½	Chem Exp		19	2	2	2	
26	17½	ChRlv 1.60a	6	1	20	20	20	
5½	1	ChicUnl .40t	4	6	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅞	9-16	Christian Co		6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	¼	CMtgGr wt		23	⅜	5-16	⅜	
4	1⅞	Cinema 5 Lt	7	20	3	3	3	+ ½
5⅜	1	Cinerama	11	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4⅜	Circle K .30	6	10	7⅛	6¼	6⅛	— ¼
4⅝	⅜	Citiz Finl		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
7	3⅝	CityGsFl .50	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅞	6	CK Petroim	7	12	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
9⅛	3	Clark Gr .30	6	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	2½	Clarkson .16	5	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	
6⅛	3	Clopay .09r	188	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	CMI Corp	35	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16⅛	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		77	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	1	CMT In Inc	5	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ½
4½	2⅛	Coachmn In	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20	4⅝	Col Mat .24b	5	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		2	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅝	⅛	Colt Intl		12	13-16	¾	¾	
13⅛	5	ColeNat .60	4	12	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅞	Coleman .44	15	23	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
8	1⅛	Colon Coml		6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	ColwelC .28		11	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
24⅛	5⅜	Cmbustn Eq	8	55	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
36	22	Cominco .80	6	4	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
13	5⅜	ComlAlli .30	9	16	11	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	11¼	ComlMtl .60	1	8	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
3	⅛	CoPsycC .20	6	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅛	ComSv 1.62b	7	11	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	3⅞	Compo Ind		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	½	CompuDyn	11	7	1	1	1	
1⅞	¼	Comput Inst	14	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Concrd Fab	36	1	2½	2½	2½	
5	1⅝	Candec Crp	3	14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Connlly Con	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	5	Con Oil Gas	10	186	7⅞	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅜	Cons Ref .60	6	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Consyne Cp	3	22	4⅛	4½	4½	
2	½	Cont Mater	8	15	15-16	⅞	15-16	
2⅛	⅜	Cont Tel wt		7	¾	¾	¾	
11⅞	5⅛	Cook El .40	6	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Cook Ind .40	2	49	13⅝	13	13	
14⅛	9⅞	CookPnt V 1	10	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
10	2	Cordon Intl	8	40	3	2⅝	3	
19	7⅛	Core Labs	8	2	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	1⅜	Cosco Inc	7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	5-16	Colt Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	½	Cousins wt		18	9-16	½	½	+ ⅛
15¼	3⅛	CoxCbl Com	14	24	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
3	1⅜	Craig Corp	3	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
7¼	2½	CramrE .111	13	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20⅝	3⅞	Creole Pet 1	7	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅞	5⅛	Crompton		4	6½	6½	6½	
52	15⅛	Cross AT .84	13	27	32	31	31	+ ⅛
24½	14⅞	CwnCPt .61r	3	8	16⅛	14⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Crutchr Res	13	153	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
21⅞	7⅛	CrystlO .20e	5	46	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Cubic Cp .30	5	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Curtis Math		10	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
		D						
5⅜	1⅛	Damson Oil	13	41	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	14⅜	Daniell .28b	8	35	29⅞	27⅞	28	— 1⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Data Dcumt	5	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Datapred	4	39	3⅛	3	3	
19⅛	3⅜	DayMin .10e	14	37	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
⅞	¼	DCL Inc		19	½	⅜	½	
8⅜	4½	Del Labs .20	5	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
2¼	⅛	DeltaCp Am		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
13	4½	Delm Fd .54	7	2	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	5⅞	DTalEz .20e	7	72	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
28⅛	13⅜	Depslir 1.44	5	6	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
11¼	2	Dev Cp Am	5	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
25	13⅝	DiamM Drll	7	37	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
3⅝	1½	Diebold VC		2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	6	18	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅜
15½	7⅝	DillardSt .40	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅞	¼	Diodes Inc		7	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¼	1¼	DiscFbr .26t	4	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅞	Diversey .70	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
1	3-16	Divrsf In wt		14	7-16	7-16	7-16	
10¼	3⅜	Dixilyn Cor	5	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
45	15⅜	Dome Petrl	11	82	27½	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅞
29	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	3	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4¼	Donkeny .30	2	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅞	DowneyS .30	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19½	11⅞	DrexUtl 1.20		3	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	DrgFair .40	5	2	7	7	7	
20⅝	6¼	DuplxPd .40	3	57	20	18⅞	19	— ⅝
10⅝	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	7	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
6⅛	1⅜	Dynictn .05e	8	48	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		E						
12⅝	7⅝	E Systm .80	6	33	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
10⅞	2⅞	ErlScheb .36	22	34	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	Earth R .60	5	19	9½	9¼	9⅜	
24	12½	EasonO .10r	9	24	21½	21	21	— ¼
18⅝	11	Estn C 1.10a	4	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
1⅞	½	Eckmar Cp	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	3⅛	Ecodyne	11	7	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
29⅝	19⅝	Edgtton .50r	2	28	28⅛	28	28	
5⅞	2⅝	Edo Corp	5	15	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	62	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	4	6	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	2⅝	ElrmhP .20a	3	33	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	El Hose .40	4	3	4	4	4	
4⅞	1⅜	ElAudD .21t	2	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
11⅝	8¼	Electrog .80	2	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅝	13-16	Elect Assist	3	24	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18⅜	4⅛	El Eng .29e	4	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
10⅞	4	ELT Inc	5	54	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	9-16	Ero Ind	19	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	EssexC .03e	4	110	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	2⅝	Euthenc .15t	6	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
12½	2⅝	Execut .24b		7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		F						
3⅞	1⅛	Fab Ind	6	30	2½	2¼	2½	+ ¼
8⅜	3⅛	FabriCtr .06	5	1	6	6	6	
7⅛	2¼	Fairfld Nob	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8	1⅞	Fair Ch .28e	3	14	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
24¼	7⅛	FalconS .10e	3	146	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	⅛	Fash Fabric		11	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	1	FDI Inc .01e		14	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Fed Resrces	29	65	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	13⅝	FedMrt .60b	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	6½	Felmnt .12e	6	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
5	2⅞	Felsway .32	4	17	4⅛	4	4	
7	1⅜	Fibrebrd wt		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
25½	3⅛	Fidelco Gth	4	21	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	½	Film Cp Am		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6	2	Filmways	6	61	5	4⅞	5	
15	5	FinSanB .20	7	84	12	11⅝	11⅞	
10⅛	3⅛	FinGen .36b	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10	3⅛	FinGnA .36b		12	5⅝	5	5	— ½
13⅞	6½	Fst Conn 1a	9	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
21⅞	2	FstDenv MI		5	3	3	3	
2⅝	1-16	Fst Denv wt		15	5-16	¼	¼	
3	11-16	Fst Hartfrd		3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
7	3	FstHrt pf.50		1	5	5	5	+ ⅜
5	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		28	1	1	1	
14⅛	5⅜	FstSL Sh .48	5	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
14½	1⅜	Fst Va Mtg		1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
1⅛	1-16	FstVaMt wt		17	5-16	¼	5-16	
12½	3⅛	Fstmark .24	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅝	3⅝	FischrP .48t	8	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	FlaggInd .12		12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Flagstaff	4	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Flight Safty	9	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Fla Capital	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅜	FlaRck .10e	7	1	3½	3½	3½	
14⅛	8	FlowerA .32	6	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	9⅝	FlukeJ .72t	6	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
17⅞	9¼	Fly Dia Oil	11	144	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
6	2⅜	Foodrm .15e	3	3	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Foote Mini	5	8	7⅜	7½	7½	— ¼
91⅞	59	FordCan 5e	4	z1030	66½	64⅞	66½	+ 1½
7⅞	2⅜	Forest City		8	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
11½	4⅛	FoxStaP .36	8	27	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
7½	1⅜	FPA Corp	11	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	1⅝	FrankNu .32	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
47	14	Fresnio .80b	4	42	29⅝	27⅞	29⅝	+ 1⅝
4⅛	1⅜	Frier Ind		3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Frigitemp	9	51	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
21	6⅝	Frigitronic	19	150	11	10	10½	— ¼
12¼	4⅛	Frischs .30b	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅜	3⅛	Frontier Air	4	22	5⅜	5	5	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	FrontAir wt		14	2⅛	2	2	
		G						
8⅞	3⅛	Gabriel .34t	4	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Galaxy Col	15	4	2½	2½	2½	
5⅜	1½	Garcia Corp	13	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	⅜	Gaylord Nat	2	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20¼	7¼	Gearhart .32	7	149	17⅞	17	17	— 1⅛
2⅞	1	GenEduc Sv	3	8	1½	1½	1½	
2⅞	1⅛	G Empl .24r	5	1	2	2	2	
2	¼	G Housewar		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9⅝	3⅛	Gen Interior	9	18	9⅛	9	9	
4⅜	⅞	Gen Resrch		8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Generics Co	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	1⅜	Genge Inc		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅞	Genisco Tch	6	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Geon Ind	13	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
16⅝	7½	GiantF .50b	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	7⅛	Giant Y .40a	15	147	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Gladding Cp		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
34½	15½	Glatfelter 2	4	35	32⅞	31⅞	32½	+ ½
63⅜	31⅝	Glatfl pf2.50		5	60	58½	60	
7⅛	2⅞	Glen Ger .30	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	GlenDis .23t	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Globelnd .40	5	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9¼	4	Glosser .26	3	10	6	6	6	
11⅞	4¼	Gloucstr En	4	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6	2⅞	Gldblatt .36	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	8⅞	Golden Cycl	32	31	16½	16	16	— ⅛
3⅜	⅞	Gold W Mob		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	7-16	Goldfield Cp		57	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		15	3	2⅞	3	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	GormR .90a	7	3	13⅜	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅜	GouldInc wt		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
37½	15½	Grainger .30	18	46	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅜	GrandCtl .20	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3	⅜	Granite Mgt		36	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
4⅜	2	Gt Am Ind	3	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	1⅛	GtBasin Pet	7	74	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	8	20	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	⅛	Greenman		4	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
9¼	3¼	GREIT .40		5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	Greyhd C	10	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅞	8⅛	GRI Cp .40	7	33	16½	15	15	
13⅝	6	GrossTlc .90	6	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
6	3⅝	Grow C .32b	5	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
2⅛	7-16	Gruen Ind		5	⅜	¾	¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	GSC En .42c	12	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅛	⅛	GuardMt wt		2	½	½	½	
7⅛	1⅜	Guilford .20	5	7	3	3	3	
1⅞	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		10	7-32	3-16	3-16	—1-32
38⅝	18	Gulf Can .80	9	5	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅞
6¼	1⅛	GulfRep Fin	2	10	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15¼	4⅛	Glstrm LD	7	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
		H						
5½	2⅞	HampD .15e	2	11	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	3	37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	HanSq 1.98e	3	4	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ¼
25	13⅜	Harland .22	16	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
13½	5	Harmn .05r	3	62	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
25⅞	5⅛	HartsMt Cp	21	48	12	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	5-16	Harvey Grp		4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅛	⅜	HarvySt .14t	17	15	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Hasbro Ind	10	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	HawaiA .10r	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	9-16	Heinick Inst	22	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	1⅜	Helfm 1.45e	20	26	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9	5	Her Mal .48	3	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
3⅛	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		1	2	2	2	
10	2⅞	Hiplrnic .20	14	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Holly Corp	5	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
56	15⅜	HomeOA .50	11	5	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅜	HormelG .92	5	3	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅝
15⅛	2⅛	HospM 1.24e	3	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅛	HospMtg wt		13	¼	¼	¼	
9⅛	3½	Hosp Mtr In	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛	5⅛	Hotel I 2.08e	7	16	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
4	1⅛	HousRon .10	5	x6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	House Vl .32	9	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
32½	19⅜	HoustOil .40	3	1604	22⅜	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
38	16⅝	HubelB 1.30	8	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅞
48	16	HudsB OG 1	8	7	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
9⅝	3½	Huffmn .40e	6	5	5	5	5	
3	1⅛	HuntHlt .10e	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	HuskyO .50	5	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅛	Hycel Inc	47	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	12⅞	HygrFd .90e	4	1	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
		I						
16⅞	7⅛	ICM R 1.64e	7	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜
11⅜	5⅝	IMC Magnet	4	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2 11-16	ImpCh .35a	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	2⅜	Imper Ind	2	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
43⅞	19½	ImpOil A .80	11	1829	25⅝	25	25⅛	— 1⅛
5⅜	1⅛	Incoterm A		20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅞	7-16	Inflight Svc	3	31	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
7¼	2⅝	Instron .20	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	9	35	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Integrt Res	14	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
3⅛	13-16	Infrmedco	9	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ⅛
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		48	½	½	½	
13⅛	5⅝	Int Cour .24	10	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	1	Int Foodsvc	6	117	2⅝	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	InFuneral S	5	20	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	
12	9⅛	IntGanIn .70	3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
9¼	1⅜	Int Prot .10		11	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
48	16	IntSyCon .25	9	z900	34⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
3	3-16	Interphoto		10	1⅛	1	1⅛	
15⅛	6½	Interpool	5	14	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	Intrsyst .40	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
19⅝	5⅝	Interway Cp	2	33	8⅝	8	8	
4	1	Investm Fla	10	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
24	12⅜	InDiv A 1.80	5	20	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅜	InvDivB .45	5	8	4½	4⅜	4½	
12⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr	8	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	Ionics Inc	14	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
10	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	6	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Irvin Indust	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	ISC Finl .30	7	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
6⅛	2½	Itel Corp	4	57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		J						
5⅛	3⅛	Jaclyn .30a	4	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅛	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	5	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅛	Jamawy .09t	2	5	2	2	2	
9⅝	3	Jeannet .22t	5	36	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Jetronic Ind	3	11	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅞	John Pd .25	17	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ¼
4	2⅜	Juniper Pet	10	27	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
7⅝	1⅜	Jupiter Ind	3	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
		K						
5⅛	1⅛	K Tel Intl		3	1⅛	1½	1½	
8⅛	4⅛	Kaisrlnd .26	6	215	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Kalvex Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅜	KaneMill wt		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23⅛	11	KanebSv .90	6	50	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
57⅛	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ 1⅛
2	3-16	Kavanau		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
6	2	KayCorp .20	38	10	3	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝	Kenwins .34	5	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	9⅛	Kewanee .48a	5	51	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Kin Ark Crp	9	42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1	King Opticl	3	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅛	6⅛	KingRd .15e	5	18	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
6⅝	1½	Kingstip .16	10	5	4	4	4	
32	10⅝	KirbyInd .40	7	15	30½	30⅛	30½	
3⅛	1	Kit Mfg		3	2	2	2	
16⅛	4⅛	Knicker Toy	3	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	4	11	11½	11	11½	+ ½
7⅛	2	KuhnStr .18	4	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		L						
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	6	35	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
8¾	2 9-16	Lake Shore	10	57	3 15-16	3½	3 15-16	+ ¼
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	5	59	3⅛	2¾	2¾	— ½
3½	⅞	LanoWd .10t		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	LaPointe	9	40	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
1¼	7-16	LaTour Bck		10	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Laneco Inc	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11	3⅜	LarwR 1.22e	18	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
½	1-16	LarwinR wt		43	¼	3-16	¼	
11⅛	3⅞	LCA Cp .45	4	59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	5	LeaRon .24a	4	x2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9⅝	5⅝	Leath Co .50	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10⅛	Lea Entr .40	9	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	2	Lee Natl	10	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	30	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5	2	Lehigh Pres	4	2	4	4	4	
7⅝	4	Leigh Pr .40	3	2	5	5	5	— ¼
6⅜	3⅛	LesFay .32b	4	3	5	4⅞	5	
10	5⅜	LewisB .24a	3	21	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Liberty Fab	3	2	4	4	4	
3⅛	1⅛	Lightoller	3	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Lilli Ann .22	3	4	3	3⅛	4	
3⅛	⅜	LilyLynn A	4	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lincoln Am	7	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Lohmn .32a	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
7⅝	2¼	LoewThe wt		85	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Logistic .10e	3	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	LSB Ind .11t	5	27	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1½	LTVCorp wt		72	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3½	2½	Lundy Elec		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅝	1	Lynch Corp	5	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
		M						
7	3½	Mansf T .50	158	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Marindu B	14	7	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
17⅞	4⅝	Mark Contrl	5	105	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅞
7⅝	2⅜	Marshal Ind	2	8	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Masland .40	17	19	4½	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5	Masnelln .30	5	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	⅜	Masters Inc	10	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12½	3⅛	MaterRe .28	6	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
7½	2⅛	McCull Oil	4	154	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅛	5⅜	McDonh .60	4	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
6	2⅛	McIntsh .32	9	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1	McKeon Cn		8	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
9	2¾	Medenco .12	5	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
26½	14⅛	MediaGn .60	10	14	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
5½	1⅛	Mego Intl In	4	53	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	MEM Co .72	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
4⅛	1⅛	Metrocare	5	10	2⅛	2	2	
2⅝	5-16	Metro Grtg		7	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
3⅜	1	Mich Genl	7	13	1½	1⅜	1½	
17	3	MichSu .40a	1	61	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	6	Milgo Elect	5	95	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅞
8⅛	4⅛	Miller H	1	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	5⅝	MillerW .60	5	18	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	5⅝	MillOrx .20r	6	252	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	6⅛	Mill Roy .28e	8	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
8⅛	½	Mission IT		2	1	⅞	⅞	—1-16
15⅛	5½	MoKanTx ct		6	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
29⅛	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	69	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Mite Cp .16	4	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅝	¼	MoAmCo Cp		83	13-16	¾	¾	+1-16
5⅜	1⅞	Modern Md		1	3	3	3	
16½	5⅛	Molycrp wt		27	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	4	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10⅛	3⅛	MtgGth .95e		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅝	2⅜	Morton S .32	5	3	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	MtVMil 1.20	4	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Movielab	6	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅝	1	MPO Video		2	2	2	2	
1⅜	⅜	MPS Intl Cp		3	15-16	15-16	15-16	
12⅛	2⅛	MultiAm .20	156	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
		N						
4	1½	Napco Ind	4	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5	1½	Nat Alfalfa		13	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
7	2¼	N Distr .10e	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	9-16	NatHlth Ent		11	15-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
1⅛	⅜	NatInd wt		2	¾	¾	¾	
7⅜	1⅛	NKinney Cp	30	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	4	269	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
14⅞	2	Nat Paragn	8	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
4⅞	1⅜	Nat Silver	3	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1⅛	⅜	Nat System		18	11-16	⅝	11-16	
10⅛	4½	NatwH .24b	7	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Nelsner .20e	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	1	Nelly Don		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3	15-16	Neonex .05	3	37	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
16	8½	Newcor .76	3	12	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
56½	16¼	NENucir .30	10	9	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	— ⅜
12	4⅜	NHamp .45e	7	7	11½	11⅛	11½	
1⅛	7-16	Newidria M	28	1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
21⅞	7½	NMex Ariz	48	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
4⅛	⅛	Newpark Rs	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	9	36	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅞	NYTimes .60	6	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
3⅛	⅝	Noel Indust		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10½	7⅛	Nolex Cp	17	13	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
4	1⅛	Nortek Inc	4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16	3⅝	NorAm Roy	10	63	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅛
7	2⅛	NorCdn Oils	10	7	4 5-16	4 5-16	4 5-16	— ⅛
53¼	42	N IPS pf4.25		z10	49½	49⅛	49½	
17	1	NNGMob wt		32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	1½	Nuclear Dat	9	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	6⅛	NumacO Gs	21	2	12	12	12	— ⅛
		O						
33⅞	12⅜	Offshore Co	6	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22	10	OhioBrs 1.40	4	8	21⅛	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
12¼	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	3	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
101⅛	46½	OOKiep Cop	3	x25	50	49⅛	49⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Originala		5	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	OrioleHo .2	2	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	1	OSullivan .500	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10	2	Ouidr Spri	4	6	3½	3⅛	3¼	
14	4⅝	OvernDr .40	6	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	4	48	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		P - Q						
1½	11-16	P&F Indust	2	4	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.5		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17½	13¼	PGE pf1.37		7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	12⅞	PGE5pf 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16½	12⅜	PG pfA 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
26	20	PG 8.1pf2.04		3	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
7½	22⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		28	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
8	2⅛	P Holdg .16		12	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
15	11⅜	PNwTel 1.20	9	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
66	50	Pac PL pf 5		z50	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	PallCp .40	11	1096	24	23½	23⅝	— ½
3	⅛	Paomr Finl		1	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	PanOcean O	111	323	12⅛	11½	12⅛	+ ½
5⅛	⅜	Pandl Bradf		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2	Pantasote	2	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅜	ParaPk .10a	3	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¼	Park El .10e	5	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	Parkwy Dis	6		5⅛	5	5	— ⅜
32⅛	9¼	Parsons .6e	6	2	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
11	2¼	Patagonia	8		4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
16	3⅛	PaftoCG .5a0	2	32	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	PatrkP .86t	6	69	8	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	1	Pease Sllm		10	2½	2⅛	2½	
9⅛	5⅛	PearuT .20a	10	7	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅛	Pemcor Inc	2	9	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
3	1½	Penn Dix wt		6	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	PenRIE 1.16	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18	10½	PepBoys 1	5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
7½	4⅛	PepCom .40	4	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	3	PerinlCp .30	4	48	6⅛	6¼	6¼	— ¼
4⅝	⅛	Permaner		57	1⅛	1	1⅛	
5⅜	1⅜	Pertec Corp	7	62	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
8½	3⅛	Petro Lewis	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅜	4	Phil LD .5r	4	15	6	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
6½	2	Phoenix Stl	2	71	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
7½	2⅛	Ploner Plas	4	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	½	Pioneer Sys		32	1	13-16	1	+1-16
5⅛	2	Pioneer Tex	3	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
39½	7	PitDeMo .80	6	13	14⅛	13½	13½	— 1⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Pit.way 1b	9	19	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ 1⅛
26⅛	13	PlacDv 1.20	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Plant Ind	8	158	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
21⅞	7½	Plantrnics	5	31	12½	12	12½	+ ½
1⅞	½	PNB MR wt		51	7-16	⅜	7-16	
7⅛	3½	Pneum .20e	4	11	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	¼	Poloron Pd		30	⅝	11-16	⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	2¼	Prairie Oil	10	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅛	Pratt Lmb 1	12	12	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Pratt Rd .30	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Prent Hall 1	12	38	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	3½	PresRl B .32		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1¼	Presley Cos	8	34	3	3	3	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Preston .70	5	9	13⅛	13	13	
6⅛	1⅜	PrimMt .15r	17	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	PrpCT 1.21e	7	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	PrudBdg .24	4	110	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	40	PSCol pf4.25		z100	48	48	48	
3⅞	⅛	Puria Hmes		8	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	1½	PuntaGrd ls	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	11	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16⅜	8¼	Putnam .60e	7	28	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
		R						
4⅛	3⅛	Racon .20a	3	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
20⅛	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	5	31	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
55½	12⅞	RangrO Can	53	107	22⅛	22½	23⅛	+ 1
20⅛	7⅛	Ransbrg .80	4	14	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅜
4⅛		RapdAm wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2½	Rath Pack		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅛	6⅛	RaymPr .40	65	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	RB Indust	5	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18	11⅜	RealEst 1.40	11	3	15⅛	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	3	RblncT .99a	6	2	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
17⅛	8	Rll RT 1.92a	6	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
1⅛	1	REDM Cp	6	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Reeves Telc	21	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Refrig Trns		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	1	REIT IncFd		110	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		15	⅝	11-16	11-16	
11⅛	7⅝	RemAr .80	7	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
4	1	Rep Housng		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMtln wt		24	7-16	5-16	7-16	
29	14	Rep NY Cp	7	9	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
44	3⅛	ReschCh .08		971	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	Restlix .30	5	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅞	1	ResrtsIntl A	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	⅛	Rest Assoc	12	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	⅛	Rex Noreco		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	1	Riblet Prod		5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	Richton Int		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅜	⅛	Riker Maxs		6	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
⅝	⅛	Riker Mx pf		16	7-16	7-16	7-16	
17	7⅛	Riley Co	4	9	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
39½	19	RioAlgm 1	7	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
10⅛	4	[illegible] 1 .36	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	[illegible] Corp		1	3	3	3	
34½	19½	Robintech	4	40	26⅛	25	25	— 1⅛
4	1¼	Robtin Ind	1	14	3	3	3	
1¼	¼	Rockw Nat		11	11-16	⅝	11-16	
17½	6¼	Rogers Corp	7	2	9½	9½	9½	
2¼	⅜	Ronco Teleo		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
38¼	15	Rowan .14	6	77	23¾	22¼	23	— ½
18	3¾	Rowind Inc	5	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
9⅞	5¾	Royal Amer	13	2	9½	9½	9½	
2⅛	¼	RoyBch Col	3	16	1	13-16	1	+ ⅛
3¼	1	RPS Prod		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	7	32	2	2	2	
3	1⅛	Ruddick Cp	3	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5	3¼	Rudick pf.56		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1½	5-16	Rusco Ind		4	13-16	11-16	11-16	
10⅞	6	Russell .60	3	30	9	9	9	
17¾	5¾	Ryan Ho .20	12	17	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Ryersn Hay	37	2	1½	1½	1½	
		S						
6	2¾	SafiranSy A	3	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8⅛	3⅛	Salem .27t	8	8	6⅛	6	6	
19	6⅜	Sambos .10e	14	453	14⅜	13½	13½	— ⅝
14½	6¾	SCarlo 1.63		5	18	18	18	+ ¼
98	63	SDgo pf7.80		z100	81½	80	80	— 1½
12¾	9⅝	SDie G pf 1		2	10¾	10¼	10¼	
11¾	8½	SDie G pf.90		1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
10⅞	8	SDie G pf.88		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	7	2	2	2	
9⅝	2⅜	Saundr L .20	4	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
4⅝	⅞	Schick Inc		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1¾	Schiller Ind	9	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9½	4	SciAtlan .25t	7	5	7¼	7	7	— ¼
9⅛	6	Scrivner .32	3	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	11	Scurry Sain		4	14¾	14½	14½	
4	1½	Sealectr Cp	6	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
8½	4⅛	SeasnAll .20	5	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	½	Sec Mtg Inv		17	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
1¼	1-16	SecMt In wt		20	¼	¼	¼	
7½	2	Sec Plastics	12	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ½
6¼	3⅞	Selas Cp .30	10	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2⅝	½	Seligm Asso		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	6¾	SeligLa .60b	4	63	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Servisco .38	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	1⅜	Servo Corp	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	4⅝	Seton Lo .45	12	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
8	⅝	SG Sec .51e		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Shawin .50b	4	5	6¼	6	6¼	— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	ShearHay S		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	7-16	ShelrlOes .05		167	3¼	2¾	2⅞	— ½
6⅞	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
22½	9¾	Shnandh Oil	7	15	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅞
29¾	13¼	Shn O pf1.25		3	22	22	22	— ½
16⅞	8⅛	Sherwd Med	6	28	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .80	5	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	ShulmTr En		1	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅜	Sierrcln .20	8	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10½	6¾	Sifco In .36a	5	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
6¼	2¼	Sigma Insl	4	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
5⅞	1¾	SikesCp .08		13	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
4⅝	1¾	Silo Inc	11	1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	1½	Sim Sch .10e	7	52	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
3½	1	Sitkin SmRf	6	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7⅛	3	Sky City .27t	3	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	SMD Ind	5	14	2	2	2	
5⅝	¾	Solitron .06		152	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
10	3¼	Sonder Brdc	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
18½	4	Sorg Pa .40e	75	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13	4	Soundsn .40	4	48	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
20¾	16½	SCEO pf1.68		z700	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
109½	85¾	SCE pf8.96		1	102	102	102	+ ½
25⅞	21⅜	SC 6.6pf 2.21		2	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
18⅞	14⅝	SC 5.8pf 1.45		3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
16¾	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		6	16	15⅞	15⅞	
16	11⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
5	4⅛	Sou Real Ut	6	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
52	28	SouRoy .68b	18	18	45	44½	44⅞	— ⅝
6⅛	3	Specty Rest	5	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	3¼	Spector .10e	2	2	7½	7½	7½	
3¼	1	SpedOP .11t	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4	¾	SpencCo .321		10	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
8½	3½	Splentex .48	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
4	1⅞	Std Containr	3	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	11	StdCoosa .90	5	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
7⅝	3¼	Std Metals	6	35	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
8⅝	4½	StdMotA .42	6	9	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	StdPac Corp	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20	9⅞	StdShrs .40r		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¾
7⅝	4	Stanly Avia	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	⅞	Stardust Inc	14	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11	7¼	StarSup .60b	5	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
12⅝	5½	StarrtHo .20	7	5	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Steelmt .15e	2	49	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅝
20¼	12½	Stepn Ch .44	7	2	16	16	16	
1⅝	½	Sterl Electr		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
2½	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	8	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2	SterlPre .111	5	59	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Stevcoknit	3	5	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ¼
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	8	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Struth Wells	22	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅞	8	Sun Elec .60	7	22	15½	15	15½	+ ½
8⅝	4⅛	SunshJ .26b	7	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
9½	4⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	12	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Supindin .12	3	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
11	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	28	5½	5⅛	5¼	
7¼	3¼	Susquhana		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7½	2¼	Susquhan pf		1	5	5	5	
1	3-16	SutrMtg wt		2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
15⅝	9¾	SW Ind .80	4	4	17	16½	17	+ ¾
4	2	Synaloy .141	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
63	27¾	Syntex .40	13	1254	33⅛	31½	31¼	— 2⅛
21⅝	8⅝	Sysco Cp .20	7	62	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
2⅝	¾	System Eng		17	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
		T						
13	8	Tasty B .90r	8	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
1⅜	⅜	Tech Sym	31	s 1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6¾	2¼	Techcl Oper	5	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
1⅝	⅝	Techcl Tape	5	33	1⅛	1	1⅛	
2⅞	1	Technitrol	4	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
24½	13⅛	Tejon R .20a	13	4	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	TeleCom Co	3	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	6	Teleflex .32t	6	4	7½	7½	7½	
2⅜	5-16	Telex Cp wt		35	½	7-16	7-16	
3⅛	13-16	Tenna Corp	11	14	3	2⅞	3	
4⅝	2¼	Tenneco wt		7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	TennFS .40e	2	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2½	¾	Tenser Cp		2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
23	5	Teradyn Inc	8	16	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	10¼	TerraC .25e	3	265	12¾	12¼	12½	
15⅝	4⅞	TesoroPt wt		207	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
62	47	TxPL pf4.56		z75	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ 2
14	6⅛	Textron wt		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
3¼	⅞	TFI Co Inc	4	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5	2½	Thorof Mkt	15	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11⅞	7¼	Thrftml .15e	4	14	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
3¾	⅝	Tidwell Ind		3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¼	Tiffany .20	4	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11¼	⅜	Tigerintl wt		53	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	2½	TMC Mtg In	1	110	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
8¾	4	Tokheim .20	14	27	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
4⅝	1	Tolchin Inst	4	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
97½	68	TolEd pf7.76		z10	78	78	78	+ ½
8¼	3½	ToppsGu .20	4	7	5	5	5	
12¼	6⅞	Torin Cp .60	4	x11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	TotalPtl NA	57	7	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
3⅞	1	Town Cntry		8	2	2	2	
5	1¼	Tracor Inc	9	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
3¾	1	Trans Lux		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
9⅞	3¾	Trnsol Pool	3	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	
3 7-16	1¾	Tubos Mex	10	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4¼	1¼	Tuftco Corp	4	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	2⅛	Turbodyne		10	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
6¾	3¼	TwinFair In	4	17	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		U						
2¼	1⅛	UIP Cp .08a	4	14	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
		UNA .10a		12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
9	1⅞	Un Invest		9	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	29	4¼	4 1-16	4 1-16	—1-16
1¼	¼	UnBrand wt		47	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
14½	9¾	UnCosF .35b	7	x7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Unit Foods	5	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	9-16	UnNat Corp		23	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
¾	1-16	Un Nat wt n		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12	2⅛	U Nat Cp pf		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	U PDye .07p		10	3½	3½	3½	
25¼	5¼	US Ban Trst	7	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10¼	2⅞	US Filtr .20	7	313	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
17½	4¼	US LsgRl E	7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	4	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	⅞	US Radium	8	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
18⅞	9¾	US Reduct 1	1	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
8½	6	USRbR .60a	6	12	6¾	6¼	6½	
16½	7½	Unitek Corp	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅝	5⅛	Unity Buy S	5	14	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Univ Cl .05b	5	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1½	½	Univ Coninr		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
6½	2¼	UnivRs .05e	9	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	UnivRun .20	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3¾	1½	URS Corp	5	35	2¼	2¼	2¼	
19¼	10	UtahIdSu 1	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	UV Ind wt		32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
		V						
7⅛	3¼	ValleSt .62t	8	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
21⅞	6¼	Vall In 3.20e	3	87	21	17¼	19⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Valley Mtal	10	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	5⅛	Valmac .60a	3	62	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2½	1	ValuLin .01e		19	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
8	4	VanCorn .36	4	2	6	6	6	— ¼
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	3	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	5¼	Veecolns .32	6	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1¼	Vernitron	6	72	3	2⅞	3	
1½	5-16	Vertipll Inc		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
1⅝	5-16	Viewlex		33	¾	11-16	11-16	—1-16
6⅞	5-16	Viking Genl	4	23	1⅝	1½	1½	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Vishay Intrl	4	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Vulcon .02e		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5½	3⅜	Vulc Inc .30	4	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
11	9	Vulcinc pf 1		1	10	10	10	+ ¼
		W						
7	2½	WabMg .13a	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Wacknt .29a	6	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
11	4¼	WagnrEl .43	21	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
6 11-16	1	Wainoco Oil	8	16	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
	11½	WalcoN .40b	6	9	16	16	15	
6⅞	1⅛	WarC pfC.05		29	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
23¾	14¼	WesPstB .10	8	20	23	23	23	
16	10⅛	WashRl 1.29	11	2	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Weld Tu Am	1	23	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¼
6⅝	1⅛	Westats Pll	10	165	5⅛	5	5⅛	
15-16	¼	Wesby Fsh		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	4	28	6¾	6½	6¾	
2⅞	⅛	WstPac I wt		14	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
25⅞	8½	Wstran .20a	8	26	35	36	36	+ ½
6¼	2⅜	Whitaker .34	3	7	5⅛	5	5	
2¾	1¼	Whitehal Cp	4	10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
12⅛	7½	Whiting .80	4	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		24	7-16	⅜	⅜	
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
4½	2¼	WillcoxG .12	4	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
7¾	4	WlshrD .05r	7	32	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
3⅝	2¼	WilsonBr .30	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	5⅜	Winkimn .50	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅞	1½	WollHB .24	8	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
8⅛	2⅞	Wood In .30t	77	27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Worces Conl	6	33	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	Work Wr .60	3	6	6½	6¼	6¼	
8¼	1	Wralher Cp	34	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3 7-15	1	Wright Har		11	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 7-16	—
4¼	2	WTC Air .10	4	18	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	WyleLab .20	4	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11¼	4½	Wynn Intl	3	34	7⅛	7	7	
13	5½	WymBn .50	8	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		X - Y - Z						
18	12½	Xonics Inc		24	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	YooHoo .05e	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	1⅜	Zimmr Hom		6	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛

European Gold Markets

March 5, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	177.75	178.50	—1.25
Zurich	178.25	178.00	—2.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	181.76	181.94	—2.18

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5¾- 6¼	5¼- 5¾	2½- 3	13 -13½
1 M.	6 - 6½	5¼- 5¾	3⅝- 4⅛	13¼-13¾
3 M.	7 - 7½	5½- 6	4⅝- 4⅞	13⅛-13⅞
6 M.	7⅝- 7⅞	5⅝- 6¼	5¼- 5¾	13¼-13¾
1 Y.	7½- 8	6⅛- 6⅝	5⅜- 6¼	13⅜-13⅞

Tokyo Exchange

March 5, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	240	Matsu E. Wks.	495
Canon	201	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	147
Dai Nip. Print.	403	Mitsubi Corp.	396
Fuji Bank	400	Mitsui Co.	425
Fuji Photo	329	Mitsukoshi	437
Hitachi	168	Nippon Elec.	196
Honda Motor	586	Sharp	223
C. Itoh	442	Shiseido	940
Japan Air L.	1,700	Sony Corp.	2,470
Kansai El. P.	759	Sumitomo Bk.	389
Kao Soap	332	Taisho Marine	323
Kirin Brewery	285	Takeda Chem.	233
Komatsu	306	Teijin	162
Kubota	338	Tokio Marine	537
Matsu E. Ind.	435	Toray	159
		Toyota Motor	485

Weekly net asset value
on March 3, 1975
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $28.46
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $20.76
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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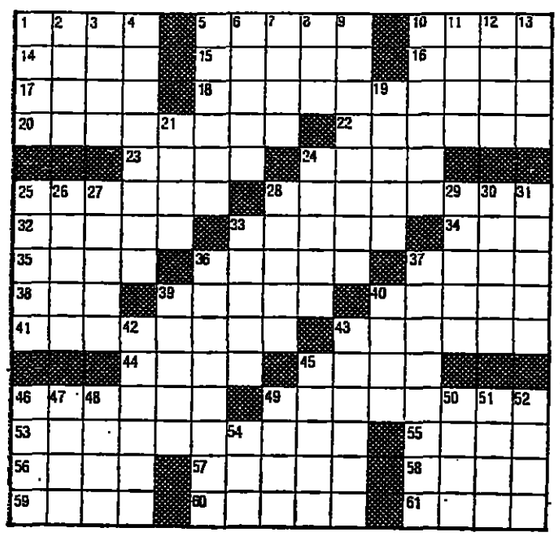
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Mythical figure
5 Bedouin
10 Neptune's concern
14 As neat as ——
15 Greek hub
16 On Poseidon's territory
17 Drizzle
18 Mythical figure
20 Mythical figure
22 Least rainy
23 Takes off
24 Decoy
25 Mythical figure and namesakes
28 Mythical figure
32 "Comin' in on —— and . . ."
33 Afghan capital
34 Differing: Abbr.
35 Kind of duck or brain
36 Swamps
37 Mythical figure
38 Penpoint
39 Dissolves
40 Montmartre headgear
41 Mythical figure
42 "—— BILLS" (sign on a hoarding)
44 Poetic works
45 Cut of beef
46 Helix
49 Mythical figure
53 Mythical figure
55 Frog genus
56 One of the Kings
57 Italian province
58 "QB VII" author
59 Turkish V.I.P.'s
60 Jewish fete
61 Mr. Thomas

DOWN

1 Tibetan V.I.P.
2 "Iliad," for one
3 Flatware item
4 Mythical figure
5 Vesuvius's neighbor
6 Mythical monsters
7 Pasture sounds
8 Sleeve site
9 Mythical figure
10 Gauguin's retreat
11 Words of understanding
12 Mythical figure: Lat.
13 Aurora's direction
19 Diva's forte
21 Protracted
24 Ruth and Zaharias
25 Mazo de la Roche locale
26 Expect
27 Leo's cousin
28 Runnymede document, with Magna
29 Aboveboard
30 Punctuation mark: Abbr.
31 Mythical figure
33 Highland garb
36 Mythical figure
37 Mythical figure
39 Ethel Merman title
40 Explosive
42 Sophia and family
43 Ship's officer
45 What alumni do
46 Pierce
47 Mythical figure
48 "Now —— me down . . ."
49 Rebuked
50 Steak order
51 Singleton
52 Obi
54 Between B and F



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Rain	MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	9	48	Cloudy	MONTREAL	—8	17	Sunny
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	1	34	Overcast
BEIRUT	17	63	Fair	MUNICH	11	52	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	—2	35	Sunny
BERLIN	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	12	53	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy	OSLO	2	36	Overcast
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	ROME	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy	SOFIA	14	57	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Fog	TEHRAN	3	37	Clear
EDINBURGH	9	48	Fair	TEL AVIV	19	66	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	53	Cloudy	VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	VIENNA	13	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	4	39	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Cloudy	ZURICH	11	52	Cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	8	46	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 5, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.20
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $6.78
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr. — SF54.00
(i) Apollo Fund S.A — $74.70
(w) Austral Trust S.A — $3.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Baerbond — SF763.93
— (d) Conbar — SF899
— (d) Grobar — SF428
— (d) Stockbar — SF719
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. — $31.80
(w) Browninvest — $12.77
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $11.08
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.77

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l — $12.74
— (w) Capital Italia S.A — $9.38
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF925
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $614.36
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. — $7.33
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. — $10.28
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $7.85

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF546
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF67.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF61.75
— (d) Energievalor — SF72.25
— (d) Ussec — SF571
— (d) Europavalor — SF122.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A — $4.01

O.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) U.S. America Fd — $3.50
— (w) U.S. Income Fd — $7.80
(w) D.G.G — $38.79
(d) Delta Invest. Fund — $8.82
(d) Delta Multifund — $7.86
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen 8,944
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.33
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $10.01
(w) Dr. Interct Inv. Fd — $11.02
(w) Europe Obligations — LF955
(d) Executive Fd of Canada — $5.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.13
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $12.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd — $14.45
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $8.27
(d) Fidecem — BF641
(w) First Intern'l Fd — $113.17
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec — $14.43
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $28.46
(d) First Security Cap. Fd — $52.43
(w) Fleming Fund S.A — $50.13
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $13.41
(w) Fonsecles Issue Pr — SF1,626
(d) Formula Selection Fd — SF77.20
(d) Fonditalia — $10.30
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.42
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $8.79
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$7.28

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $9.37
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd — $22.57
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.26
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. int'l — $8.81
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV — $5,124.17
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel — $23.09
(d) Icofund — $8.80
(w) Ingrow — $23.00
(d) Interfin — SF398.75
(d) Interfund S.A — $10.00
(d) Interitalia — Lire 7,527
(w) Intermarket Fund — $97.57
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $32.57
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — Can.$4.14
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $8.77
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A — $7.76
(r) Invest Atlantique — $24.68
(d) Italmerica S.A Fund — $9.47
(i) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A — $8.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $17.74
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $43.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.31

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Fast. Trust — $50.31
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $38.71
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $12.06

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,517
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F — $8.91
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. — $16.43
(w) Leverage Cap Bold — $23.82

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd — SF329.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF353.50
(w) Luxfund — $17.33
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $11.67
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.80
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $2.26
(w) N.A.M.F — $50.29
(w) Nippon Fund — $24.18
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund — $6.18
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $6.87
(z) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc — $1,868
(r) Pegasus Interna'l — $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $19.91
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,806
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF3,423
(d) Rentinvest — LF781

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund — $4.68
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.91
— (d) Global Fund — $3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF48.75

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.63

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty — $13.22
— (d) Share Int'l Fund — $4.55
— (w) Shareholders Excal — $4.66

S.M.O. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund — SF21.54
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.46
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V — $7.14
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM91.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Esh — SF1,433
— (r) Securwiss — SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund — $134.16
(w) Star Fund — $5.55
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc — $5.90

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor — SF386.00
— (d) Intervalor — SF60.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF322.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser — SF188.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select — SF73.25
— (d) Universal Fund — SF75.25
(w) Talent Global Fund — $6.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Secs) — $20.76
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V — $20.76
(w) Transpacific Fund — $16.36

TYNDALL GROUP:

+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist — $1.04
+ (r) Do. Accumulation — $1.34
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l — $2.14

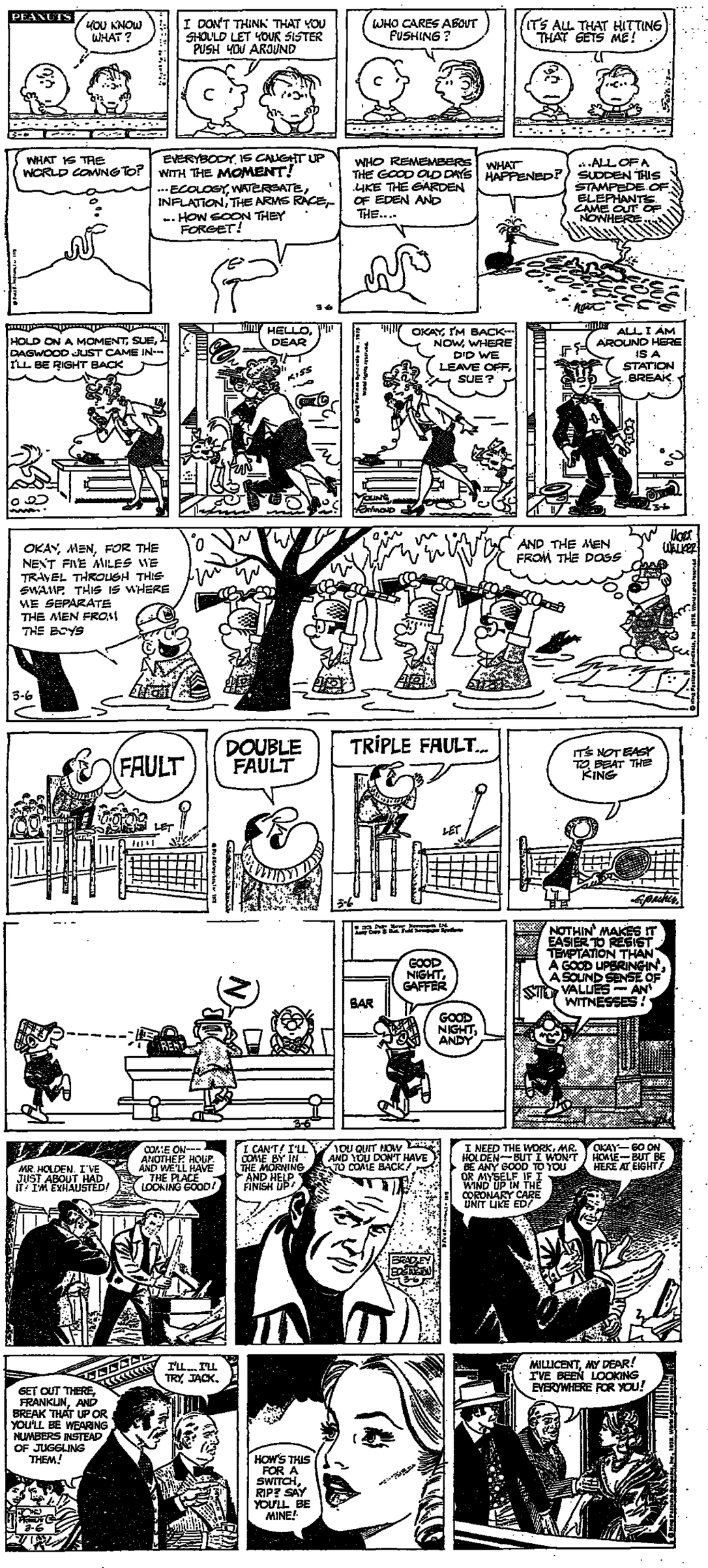
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF30.75
— (d) Bond Invest — SF67.25
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF74.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF80.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF60.00
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF62.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF300.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh — SF210.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est — SF174.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticfonds — DM14.80
— (d) Europafonds — DM21.65
— (d) Unifonds — DM19.50
— (d) Quirenta — DM10.45
— (d) Valspecial L — DM49.50
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd — $2.24
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd — $11.71
(w) Western Growth Fd — $5.48
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,211.93
(w) West Proprietary N.V — $1,337.83
(d) World Equity Grth Fd — $409.20
(w) Worldwide Securities — $31.34
(w) Worldwide Special — $2,959.33

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked.



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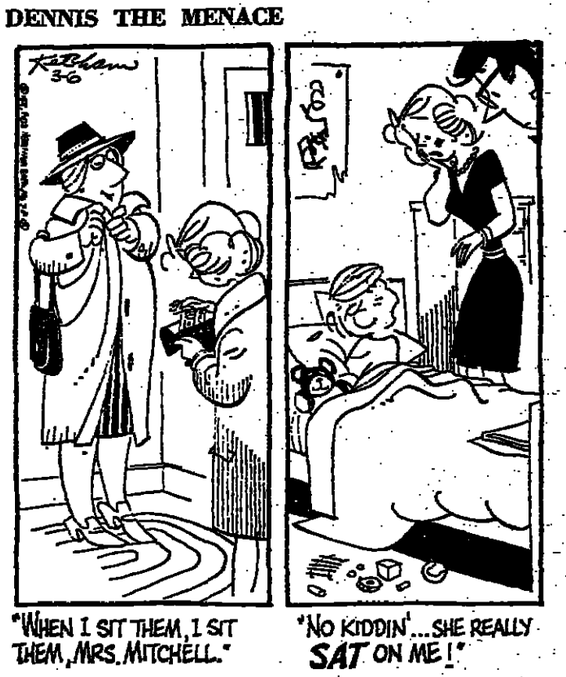
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Yesterday's Jumbles: MANLY LOGIC ASTRAY TORRID

Answer: *What to do after twenty-four hours* — CALL IT A DAY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEN I SIT THEM, I SIT THEM, MRS. MITCHELL."

"NO KIDDIN'... SHE REALLY SAT ON ME!"

BOOKS

INSIDE THE COMPANY

CIA Diary

By Philip Agee. Penguin Books. 640 pp. 95 pence.

Reviewed by Patrick Breslin

WHEN Victor Marchetti wrote "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence," the Central Intelligence Agency censored 339 passages and a judge upheld 168 of the deletions. The book was published last year with intriguing blanks where material deemed too sensitive had been.

There are no blanks in Philip Agee's "Inside the Company: CIA Diary." This densely detailed exposé names every CIA officer, every agent, every operation that Agee encountered during 12 years with "The Company" in Ecuador, Uruguay, Mexico and Washington.

In his book, Marchetti sought to reform the CIA, to argue that it had strayed from its purpose, to criticize bitingly but constructively. Agee's aim is different: he wants the entire operation dismantled.

The CIA managed to delay the Marchetti book, and then to censor it. Agee sidestepped the CIA by publishing in England through Penguin Books. His book is available in most of the English-speaking world except the United States. On the paperback cover is a picture of the bugged typewriter Agee thinks the CIA planted on him while he was writing. A hardcover edition is expected to be published in the United States within the next few months.

After a stint as an Air Force officer (for cover) and CIA training, Agee arrived in Quito, Ecuador, in late 1960. During the glory years of the Alliance for Progress and the New Frontier, he fought the holy war against Communism by bribing politicians and journalists, forging documents, tapping telephones, and reading other people's mail. He learned that a bought and paid-for senator in Ecuador was worth $700 a month, raised to $1,000 when he became vice-president.

CIA goals in Ecuador during those years were to disrupt the left and to contribute to the isolation of Cuba by forcing Ecuador to break relations. In pursuit of these goals, every political group was penetrated and corrupted, riots and demonstrations in which people were injured were encouraged and supported. Two civilian governments fell but relations with Cuba were finally broken. Agee left in 1963 confident that the necessary social and democratic reforms could now take place: "CIA operations promote stability through assisting local governments to build up their security forces... and by putting down the extreme left... Through these programs we buy time for friendly governments to effect the reforms that will eliminate the injustices on which Communism thrives."

But what if the friendly governments are not really interested in reforms? What if improving the security forces actually lessens the chance of reforms? Agee's next station was Montevideo, Uruguay. He was there for three years.

What the CIA did in Uruguay, according to Agee, was prop up a corrupt, decaying government by making it capable of crushing a widespread and growing movement for radical reform. In the pursuit of "democracy" the CIA pushed the military into politics. Uruguay today is run by the military through a civilian figurehead president, Congress is closed, there is no free press, and there are no reforms.

It was in Uruguay that Agee started wondering about what he was doing. One morning he sat in the office of the chief of police. From the floor above came the screams of someone being tortured. As the screams increased in intensity, the chief turned up the volume of the soccer game on the radio. Agee learned later that the torture victim was a Communist whose name he had turned over to the police a few days earlier.

But it was a faraway event which seems to have disturbed him more. Lyndon Johnson's invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 was an overreaction Agee couldn't accept. "It can't be that I'm against intervention as such," he mused, "because everything I do is in one way or another intervention in the affairs of other countries. Partly, I suppose, it's the immense scale of this invasion that shocks."

The invasion led Agee to question all CIA efforts in Latin America. Counterinsurgency seemed to have stemmed the Communist threat. But where were the reforms? "The more I think about the Dominican invasion the more I wonder whether the politicians in Washington really want to see reforms in Latin America." Agee began to think about leaving the Company.

In 1966 he was transferred to desk duties in Washington. The paper work was dull and he jumped at a chance to go to Mexico the next year under the cover of an embassy attaché working on the 1968 Olympic Games. Rather than controlling agents and running operations, his job in Mexico was to meet people and make contacts. It provided him with a way of establishing distance from the Company. By the time the Olympics were over, Agee had ended his CIA career. He resigned with the conviction that he had become a "servant of the capitalism I rejected" as a university student. "I became one of its secret policemen. The CIA, after all, is nothing more than the secret police of American capitalism, plugging up leaks in the political dam night and day so that shareholders of U.S. companies operating in poor countries can continue enjoying the rip-off."

In the next couple of years, Agee decided to write this reconstructed diary to tell everything he knew. Not only would he expose the CIA; he would work against it: "I have also decided to seek ways of getting useful information on the CIA to revolutionary organizations that could use it to defend themselves better."

He spent the last three years writing the book in Europe, making research trips to Cuba, and dodging the CIA. At one point he lived on money advanced by a woman he believes was a CIA agent trying to gain his confidence. His training in deceit served him well during those years.

The appearance of Agee's book now, as several committees in Washington are beginning to investigate the CIA, poses an interesting challenge. Until recently, elected representatives have generally managed to stay in the dark about what the CIA does. Until recently, former CIA director Richard Helms's plea that "You've just got to trust us. We are honorable men" was enough. With the revelations of domestic spying, it no longer is, and everyone concerned is loudly and righteously opposed to CIA activities at home.

Agee has provided the most complete description yet of what the CIA does abroad. In entry after numbing entry, U.S. foreign policy in Latin America is pictured as a web of deceit, hypocrisy, and corruption. Now that no one can plead ignorance of the webs the spiders spin, will CIA activities abroad continue to be tolerated?

Patrick Breslin was in the Peace Corps in Colombia and has worked and studied in other Latin American countries, including Chile for most of 1972-1973. This review is abridged.

© The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	E	P	E	N	T		M	O	N	U	M	E	N	T
O	R	A	T	O	R		I	M	I	T	A	T	O	R
S	T	I	L	A	G	E		R	E	L	O	C	A	T	E
E	M	O	L		S	T	E	R		P	U	L	S	E
		E	M	I	A	D		V	I	S				
O	V	E	R	A	I	L		S	E	A	H	A	W	K
V	I	A	L		P	E	L	L	E	T		L	O	A	N
E	L	O	P	E		E	I	N		S	A	R	G	E
R	U	G	A		A	S	L	O	P	E		T	E	L
T	E	E	N	S	E	T		R	A	M	P	A	R	T
			O	T	T		M	A	T	E	R			
A	M	A	R	A		W	E	S	T		A	R	E	O
L	A	V	A	B	O	E	S		E	L	V	E	R	S
E	G	O	M	A	N	I	A		R	O	D	E	N	T
S	E	N	A	T	O	R	S		S	T	A	K	E	S

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South became the declarer in four spades after his partner had cue-bid diamonds to show a maximum pass and a good spade fit.

After winning the diamond lead in dummy, South had to decide how to tackle the trump suit. He would have liked to lead low from his hand, but to do so he would have had to clarify the club position and make it easier for the defenders to shift to hearts. So at the second trick he led the spade queen, playing for West to be short in spades in view of his known diamond length.

However, West solved the problem after taking his spade ace. He decided that the only substantial chance for the defense was to take three heart tricks, and he underled his ace. This catered to the exact distribution.

East was able to win with the king and push through the jack, giving the defense three tricks in the suit to set the contract. South later finessed successfully in spades, but he was down one.

In a replay on the hand, North opened the bidding. Again the lead was a diamond, but this time, after winning in the dummy, South crossed to the club ace and led a trump.

West won with the ace, but judged a heart shift dangerous. He exited with a club, hoping that his partner held the jack and could stop that suit. But South claimed the game, announcing that he would draw trumps and discard a heart loser on the fourth round of clubs.

East blamed West for failing to shift to a low heart. But West blamed East for failing to give him some help: the play of the spade jack under the ace would have been a dramatic suit preference signal asking for a shift to the high-ranking heart suit.

NORTH (D)
♠ Q832
♡ 7643
◇ A
♣ KQ103

WEST	EAST
♠ A	♠ J74
♡ A82	♡ KJ10
◇ K1098752	◇ Q64
♣ 86	♣ 9754

SOUTH
♠ K10986
♡ Q95
◇ J3
♣ AJ2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	2 ◇
3 ◇	Dbl.	Pass	4 ◇
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond 10.

هكذا من الأصل

Familiar Face as Skating Lead

ORADO SPRINGS, March .)—Russia's Irina Rodnina, ing to the site where she l to win her first world skating pairs champion- seven years ago, opened : of her title with partner nder Zaitsev with a quick- intricate short program ght.

ina, who paired with Ulanov to win four straight before joining with Zaitsev ning the past two years, er partner were given a e highest score possible, Soviet judge for artistic sion. The eight other gave them 5.9 in that y.

in technical merit, they wo 5.8 scores and seven rolling up a perfect 9 s and 35.84 points for the eading into tonight's free , which counts for 75 per the championship.

he only other session yes- Soviet star Sergei Volkov, -up in the world cham- ips a year ago, was award- t place by all nine judges compulsory program to commanding lead in the competition.

ina and Zaitsev, who e- an overwhelming applause he predominantly American crowd of 4,400, skated in unison and undoubtedly support when they includ- series of direction changes r serpentine-step sequence. he women's singles compe- Dianne De Leeuw was the e leader after the opening De Leeuw, who lives and in the United States but es for the Netherlands, Karin Iten of Switzerland compulsory figures. The medal winner in the championships last year anked first by all nine today and received 73.58 compared to 81.5 ordinals .83 points for Iten.

l Denavarre of West Ger- was third with 35.5 s and 70.10 points, follow- Americans Kathy Malm- nd Dorothy Hamill. Malm- ad 44.5 ordinals and 69.50 and Hamill had 43.5 s and 69.83 points. Defend- ampion Christine Errath of ermany was sixth.



United Press International.

Soviet skaters Irina Rodnina and Aleksandr Zaitsev perform the camel spin in tango position on their way to early lead for pairs title of world figure skating championship.

Russia, U.S. Devalue Track Meet

By Neil Amdur

RICHMOND, Va., March 5 (NYT).—American-Soviet relations have changed dramatically from the intense nationalism and win-at-all-cost attitude that dominated their track and field series a decade ago.

In 1964, if a Russian team returned to Moscow beaten as badly as their second-string delegation was by the United States Monday night (171-106), it might have prompted a general inquiry into the state of Soviet sports.

The Russians felt confident enough, however, to save their big guns for the European indoor championships this weekend. It is now more important for the Russians to look good in Europe, particularly against the challenge from East Germany, than to fret about the implications of being blitzed for the first time by American women, 73-44.

And if the Americans feel free to send a watered-down version of a national team to the Soviet Union, while some top U.S. athletes are chasing around Europe in pursuit of more attractive paydays, the Russians also can play the game.

Yet, aside from the slim weekday crowd of 6,196, the most surprising aspect of Monday night's meet was the vitality, depth and improvement of the American women.

Besides Francie Larrieu's latest world-record performance in the mile (a 4:28.5 that included a world-best of 4:09.8 for the 1,500 meters), the American women won nine of the 11 events and swept the top two places in the hurdles, 60-yard dash, long-jump, 440, 880 and mile.

Some of the most impressive showings came from the super 16-year-olds, Angel Doyle, Robin Campbell and Kathy Weston. Then there was Joni Huntley, the 18-year-old freshman highjumper at Oregon State, who flopped over the crossbar at 6-feet 2 1/2 inches for an American indoor record.

Doyle, the winner of the 60-yard dash, is the best example of where it's at in the women's program, or at least where it could go. A versatile rebounder in basketball and a first-baseman in softball, her first exposure to track and field was more escape than pursuit.

Last month, after she had equaled the world indoor record in the 60 at Philadelphia, Angel said the Olympics seemed over-the-mountain. Monday night, when someone asked the high school junior about Montreal, there was a slight twinkle in her eye, as if the 1976 Olympics were around the corner.

It is still too early to assess America's chances for next year based on one meet or this indoor season. But among the women, who were shut out of gold in Munich, the sweet bird of youth finally may have arrived at the right time.

Newcombe Has An Easy Match With Rosewall

DENVER, March 5 (AP).—John Newcombe's devastating service was too much for Ken Rosewall and he went on to win the $5,000 winner-take-all tennis match, 6-0, 6-3, last night.

In a tune-up for his April 26 showdown with Jimmy Connors, Newcombe dominated the contest until the eighth game.

Looking ahead to the Connors match in Las Vegas, Newcombe said it will be "doomsday" for the young player.

"I'm going to put Mr. Connors off the throne," said Newcombe. Rosewall agreed.

French Pick Wohlhuter

PARIS, March 5 (UPI).—American track star Rick Wohlhuter yesterday won the "World Athlete of the Year" award for 1974 given by Athletisme Magazine.

Tanzanian middle-distance runner Filbert Bayi was second and Polish sprinter Irena Szewinska third in the voting.

Athletisme Magazine said Wohlhuter won the trophy "for his world records in the 880 yards (1:44.1) and the 1,000 meters (2:13.9) as well as for his series of victories and performances in the 800 meters up to the 1,000 meters without a single defeat during 1974."

In voting for the French national award, hurdler Guy Drut won, followed by decathlon star Yves Le Roy and hurdler Jean-Claude Nallet.

NHL Scoring

Tuesday's Games

Minnesota 5, Vancouver 4 (Goldsworthy 2, Gratton, Cameron, Hextall, Boucha; Boudrias 2, Monahan, O'Flaherty).

Boston 8, Washington 0 (Hodge 2, Forbes, Marcotte, Nowak, Schmautz, Cashman, Esposito). Gilles Gilbert picks up third shutout of season.

Los Angeles 7, Kansas City 4 (Widing 3, Corrigan, Goring, Murdoch, Harper; Palement 2, Dube, Gilbert). Mike Murphy had four assists for Kings.

Buchanan Keeps Fighting

GLASGOW, March 5 (Reuters).—Scotland's Ken Buchanan, the European lightweight boxing champion, has decided not to retire despite his world title defeat by Japan's Guts Ishimatsu last Thursday. He said yesterday he would concentrate on defending his European title against Italian challenger Giancarlo Usai.

Twins' Owner Expects Nothing But the Best

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPI).—Spring training is barely a week old, and already there's a manager under the gun.

Frank Quilici, who barely survived the 1974 season when the Minnesota Twins rallied to finish third in the American League West, got the bad news yesterday. His boss, owner Calvin Griffith, said the Twins were "bona fide contenders" for the pennant.

"I don't know of any other team that has the talent and opportunity to go as far as this club," Griffith said.

Pennant talk like that is easy in the spring. To listen to Griffith, you'd think the Twins had acquired Catfish Hunter or Lee May or Bobby Bonds or Billy Williams or one of the other $100,000 stars playing for new teams in the American League this season.

But the only new faces on the Minnesota roster this spring are Darnell Ford's and Dennis Myers's, guys who labored in the minors last season and are not expected to stun the league this year.

Young Leader

Still Griffith saw enough to say, "This is the best group we've had in spring training in a long while." Now it's up to Quilici, at 35 the major leagues' youngest manager, to produce.

The second youngest manager in the big leagues, Frank Robinson, 39, also heard something he did not want to hear yesterday. The Indians' rookie player-manager tried to change his pitching staff's conditioning program, but backed down in the face of a protest led by Gaylord Perry.

Perry, who announced last fall he wanted to make $1 more than Robinson—but didn't get it—represented the pitching staff at a meeting after Robinson replaced wind sprints with an endurance run.

"I made some suggestions and Frank made some suggestions, and I'm certain now that everything will be just fine," Perry said.

"I just want to get the work done and I want everyone happy, too," said Robinson, who announced he would go back to the sprints in his conditioning program because the pitchers felt they were better.

Willing to Listen

"I want the guys to speak up," Robinson said. "I want to hear their opinion on things. The door to my office swings both ways. I'm new at running a ballclub and I'm open to suggestions."

The holdout rolls were slightly reduced when the Orioles signed outfielder Don Baylor and the Astros signed second baseman Rob Andrews.

The Los Angeles Dodgers gave a spring training tryout invitation to Juan Marichal. Marichal, now out of work after being released by the Red Sox, was suspended 10 years ago after hitting Dodgers' catcher John Roseboro on the head with a bat. Roseboro is now a Los Angeles coach.

Elsewhere in spring training camps:

Newly-acquired first baseman Boog Powell agreed to terms with the Cleveland Indians for an estimated $75,000, leaving outfielder Oscar Gamble as the team's lone holdout . . . Pitchers Mike Torrez and Bob Reynolds agreed to terms with the Baltimore Orioles . . . Although rookie Keith Hernandez has been "conceded" the St. Louis Cardinals' regular first base job, 36-year-old Ron Fairly says he thinks he can win it.

The New York Mets said they have no interest in dickering for Dick Allen, the disappearing slugger who has refused to report to the Braves after being sold to them by the Chicago White Sox . . . Andy Kosco signed with the Philadelphia Phillies after a short holdout . . . Pitcher Joe Decker, a 16-game winner for the Minnesota Twins in 1974, was hit on the head by a line drive while pitching batting practice but apparently was not seriously injured . . . Outfielder Von Joshua reported to the San Francisco Giants.



Associated Press.

HEAVY HITTER — Pittsburgh's Willie Stargell uses a sledgehammer to strengthen his home run swing.

The New Team Leader

Angels' Ryan Is Wildly Successful

By Ross Newhan

HOLTVILLE, Calif., March 5.—At the Imperial County Fair the other night, Reid Ryan, 3, won a rubber doll by hurling darts through three balloons.

This led his father to two conclusions.

"He obviously has a good arm," said Nolan Ryan, "and he probably has better control than I do."

Nolan Ryan has yet to completely tame his celebrated wildness but it is not the frustration, the problem it once was, the thing that caused people to shake their heads and say, "What a waste."

Now, there are other things to talk about: 62 victories in three seasons as an Angel; three no-hitters; 1,079 strikeouts since he left New York. An awesome array of club, league and major league records.

However, it is yet another aspect of Ryan's ability that has intrigued manager Dick Williams.

Williams wants Ryan to be the team leader.

It is an unusual function for a pitcher, who normally is on the field only once every four days.

"I think Nolan can serve a valuable purpose," Williams said, "and I've already spoken to him about it. I don't mean to infer that I'm thinking of naming him captain. A captain should be a man who's in the lineup every day.

"At the same time, most of the players look up to Nolan. He's the player rep and he started to emerge as a leader last year after we traded Frank Robinson. I realize he's basically a quiet person, but that might even make him more of a stabilizing influence. I look for him to be especially helpful with the young pitchers and a source of strength when he's on the bench or in the clubhouse."

Success Story

Modest and soft-spoken, Ryan's election as player-rep is a measure of the respect his teammates hold for him. It is a young team, a team searching for pride, identity and togetherness, and Ryan represents prestige and fortitude, a man who has fulfilled his promise amid what otherwise has been three summers of frustration for the Angels.

Much always has been expected of his explosive right arm. Now, however, no longer is it a matter of ifs and maybes. At 28, he has proven himself and would seem to have his peak years ahead of him.

"This is the first time I've come to camp with complete confidence," Ryan said. "It's nice to be considered an established star rather than a prospect. No one knows better than I do how tired you can become hearing that.

"I feel now that I can put together five more years just like the last three, maybe better. My goals for the year are to win 25 games and strike out 300 again, although the strikeouts aren't as important to me as they were when I was going after Koufax's record two years ago. I'm being paid to win and I have the capability to win at least 25.

"I also feel a lot better about the organization. There's been a lot of pressure the last three years. I'd walk out there thinking that I'd have to pitch a shutout to win. It seems like one mistake and I'd be beat.

"But I feel like the Angels have made more improvements in the last six months than at any time since I've been here."

What he is pursuing at his current pace is the Hall of Fame. His average of 9.74 strikeouts in nine innings is No. 1 on the all-time list. With 91 victories, he has more than Warren Spahn, Early Wynn, Rube Waddell, Bob Gibson and Jim Bunning had at a comparable age.

Ryan has won 19, 21 and 22 games in his three seasons with the Angels and might have won more with stronger support. He has struck out 383 329 and 367 batters. He completed 26 of 41 starts last year with a 2.89 earned run average. He also walked 202 batters. But his wildness has become a plus, a weapon that puts fear in the hitter and leaves the hitter vulnerable for the fastball.

© Los Angeles Times.

A's, Dodgers Choices to Repeat

LAS VEGAS, March 5 (AP).—The Oakland A's and Los Angeles Dodgers are favored to win the pennants in their leagues, according to odds released yesterday by the Hollywood Race and Sports Bookshop here.

In the National League, the Dodgers, the 1974 pennant winners, are 9-5 favorites to win the title, while Oakland is a 5-2 choice to win the American League pennant it won last year before beating the Dodgers in the World Series.

After Los Angeles in the National League, the Pittsburgh Pirates are listed at 3-1; Cincinnati is 5-2; St. Louis 6-1; Atlanta 8-1; Philadelphia 10-1; Montreal 10-1; San Francisco 12-1; Houston 12-1; the New York Mets 15-1; the Chicago Cubs 30-1 and San Diego 100-1.

In the American League, Baltimore follows the world champion A's at 3-1 with the New York Yankees 7-2; Texas 6-1; Boston 8-1; the Chicago White Sox 10-1; Cleveland 10-1, Minnesota 15-1; Milwaukee 15-1; California 20-1 and Detroit 30-1.

ltic Star Unaffected by Upcoming Move

By Sam Goldaper

YORK, March 5 (NYT). has changed for Don in his final season as a Celtic, except that he is ng a few minutes less of time. Chaney, who is ng leagues next season, is ne unselfish player who nto the National Basket- sociation for the 1968-69 and is still doing what elson, his teammate, calls of the dirty work."

always draws the toughest nt to guard," said Nelson, is major recognition is wiads up on the league's nsive team. He plays lefense, runs the break, rarely on the scoring end. rifices himself for the to score." Last night, he scored 18 points as beat the Knicks in New 26-111.

ney is really the key," m Heinsohn, the Celtic "He keeps the pressure guards. He's our best the press. He's big, fast ficults to beat up the floor. at, he's got those long nd can dig for the ball. ly gets off the ground for 5-5, and when he's in the e gives us an extra re- ."

the American Basketball tion began in 1967, several andouts, including Rick Billy Cunningham, Zelmo and Joe Caldwell, have to the fledgling league. ne has left a champion- b. Chaney is playing out his option with the Celtics and joins the Spirits of St. Louis next season.

"I would have preferred staying with the Celtics," said Chaney, "but the name of the game is money. The Spirits just gave me a lot more money, more than I could ever get from the Celtics. Red (Auerbach, the general manager), had a figure in mind when we talked about a new contract, and he wasn't going to move over it. After I signed with St. Louis, he wanted to go higher, but it was too late."

Chaney has a feeling that since he is a lame-duck this season his performances have been scrutinized more than in the past.

"No one has accused me of doing anything wrong," said Chaney, "but a lot of people may be thinking it. I don't play like that. I am committed to playing for the Celtics this season, and I am doing it to the best of my ability.

"When we win, everything is all right. But when we lose, and I happen to have a poor game, some people get on my back. I have even received some real nasty letters with a lot of name-calling in them. People can be weird sometimes."

Heinsohn said he had not detected any fan malice toward Chaney at the Boston Garden.

"He started off slowly because he missed our training camp," said Heinsohn, "but he has come on strong. He has started every game, and when I use (Paul) Westphal in his place, it's for an entirely different reason. Westphal is a penetrator and an outside shooter."

NBA Scoring

Tuesday's Games

Golden State 117, Chicago 102 (Beard 28, Barry 25; Love 36, Sloan 16).

Kansas City-Omaha 103, Phoenix 99 (Archibald 32, Walker 18; Scott 24, Bantom 23).

Milwaukee 101, Detroit 83 (Abdul-Jabbar 37, Dandridge 26; Porter 18, Lanier 13).

Atlanta 109, Los Angeles 97 (Drew 27, Jones 23; Goodrich 26, Russel 26).

Buffalo 104, Seattle 97 (McAdoo 38, Marin 18; Gray 33, Haywood 23).

Boston 128, New York 111 (Havlicek 37, Chaney 18; Bradley 18, Frazier 17).

Portland 117, Cleveland 88 (Wicks 24, Johnson 21, Neal 21; Russell 16, Walker 14). Trail Blazers win fourth straight

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Cleveland 3, Edmonton 1 (McDonough, Ward, Pinder; Morris).

San Diego 8, Quebec 2 (Morenz 2, Plumb 2, Adduono, Rivers, Peacosh, Larroix; Gilbert, S. Bernier).

Toronto 6, Baltimore 4 (Nedomansky 2, Dorey, Jacques, Mahovlich, Nistico; B. Legge, Sittler, Leblanc, Thomas).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Utah 118, San Diego 99 (Roche 23, Boone 21; Davis 16, O'Brien 16).

New York 110, St. Louis 106 (Erving 36, Paultz 24; Barnes 36, Gerard 26).

Denver 133, Memphis 116 (Simpson 28, B. Jones 23; Carter 23, Williams 21).

Banker, Big 8 Conference in Recruiting Feud

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—An Oklahoma banker has threatened to institute a $10-million suit against the Big Eight Conference for "violation of my civil rights and restraint of trade" after the conference ordered him to stop recruiting athletes for Big Eight colleges during the next two years.

Clarence Wright, president of the Yukon (Okla.) National Bank, said that he did not recruit athletes and that "these college athletic people have to stop telling everybody how to act and what to do."

Terry Miller, a freshman football player at Oklahoma State University, works for Wright in the Yukon National Bank. "He's the first athlete I ever talked to," Wright said. "I hired him to learn the business and he's a 'B' student, doing very well and works for us at vacation times. *They're telling me not to hire him.*"

Wright acknowledged making a $2,700 loan to Miller "because he's working for me and I know he's good for it.

"I've got 25 notes at my bank from O.U. (Oklahoma University) athletes. We're in the business of loaning money.

"I didn't arrange a loan for Miller. I made it. And he's not going to work for me later. He's working for me now. Terry wants to learn banking. If they want to sanction a school, that's their right. But they can't sanction me because I don't belong to their organization. This is a violation of civil rights."

Wright is a graduate of Oklahoma State, which was censured by the Big Eight Conference last week for recruiting violations. Chuck Nenas, commissioner of the Big Eight, announced that Nebraska had also been reprimanded for taking two ineligible players to the last Sugar Bowl football game.

Oklahoma State's punishment was not severe. The Cowboys were not prohibited from post-season bowl games or from television appearances as was the University of Oklahoma, which received a two-year probation in 1973.

Wright said he fed and housed Miller when the young man applied for a job at his bank. But the bank president said: "They said I was entertaining the boy. Hell, my wife's an O.U. grad so why don't they jump on O.U.?" Wright said he first met Miller in December of 1973.

Cincinnati Gains While Duquesne Loses Chance

NEW YORK, March 5 (UPI).—Cincinnati is unofficially "in" and Duquesne is officially "out".

That was the big development in college basketball's post-season tournament chase last night when 19th-ranked Cincinnati defeated Duquesne, 72-70, and finished its season with 15 straight victories and a 21-5 won-lost record.

The Bearcats are expected to receive a National Collegiate Athletic Association post-season bid as a result of their fast finish and overall record, while the loss dropped Duquesne from the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Association playoffs. Duquesne's place in the playoffs will go to West Virginia.

Brian Williams scored on a tip-in with 53 seconds left in the game putting host Cincinnati ahead to stay. Williams was high scorer for the Bearcats with 16 points while Roland Jones led Duquesne with 27.

Louisville, the nation's fourth-ranked team, increased its record to 23-2 with an 84-79 triumph over Memphis State. The loss dropped Memphis State's record to 20-6, but the Tigers still expect to get a bid for an at-large berth in the NCAA tournament.

Late foul-shooting by Phillip Bond and Junior Bridgeman clinched the victory for Louisville after Memphis State rallied from a 12-point deficit to within three points of the winners. Ed Wilson led the Tigers with 20 points.

Holy Cross defeated Connecticut, 81-69, and won the first-seed spot against Providence in the first round of the ECAC regional playoffs. Connecticut, which finished the season with an 18-7 mark, will be the third seed against Boston College tomorrow.

Chris Potter, a 6-foot 7-inch freshman, scored 19 points, 15 in the second half, to lead the Crusaders.

Bayern Munich Wins Cup Match

MUNICH, March 5 (UPI).—West Germany's leading soccer team Bayern Munich defeated Ararat Erivan, 2-0, in their first leg match of the Champion Cup at the Olympic Stadium before a crowd of 65,000.

The teams fought to a 0-0 first half, in which the West German team showed a vigorous offense, but without any success.

Barcelona Wins

BARCELONA, March 5 (Reuters).—Star-studded Barcelona, the Spanish League soccer champions, could manage only a 2-0 victory over Sweeden's Aatvidaberg in their first-leg European Cup quarter-final match here last night.

College Basketball

East

Cortland 82, Alfred 74.
Holy Cross 81, Connecticut 69.
Manhattan 71, Seton Hall 69.

South

Georgetown 105, Wheeling 69.
Louisville 84, Memphis St. 79.

Midwest

Cincinnati 72, Duquesne 70.
Ohio U 79, Penn St. 71

Southwest

Arkansas 68, Texas 56.
Baylor 80, Texas Tech 56.
TCU 89, Rice 61
Texas A-M 109 SMU 77.

West

Utah St. 95, Montana St. 69.

Next Race for Hialeah Racetrack Is to Stay in Business

By Red Smith

MIAMI, March 5 (NYT).—Before the first race at Hialeah yesterday, a silver pheasant in the aviary out beneath the palms lay flat on the floor of its cage, out colder than George Foreman in Zaire. Maybe a dead duck would have been more appropriate but, lacking that, a moribund pheasant seemed a serviceable symbol for Hialeah herself, the ailing queen of Florida racing.

After the second race, another visit was made to the aviary, which stands a little beyond the sidewalk cafe and just this side of the aquarium on the broad lawns behind the grandstand. This time the bird was up and pacing the quarters he shares with some scarlet macaws. He wasn't the healthiest-looking fowl in this gaudy preserve, but at least he was on his feet. So much for symbolism.

For 50 years, fugitives from the snows of New York, Michigan and Iowa have prowled the lush precincts of Hialeah asking one another: "Who do you like?" yesterday the question was: "What do you think?" Burdened by debts, pinched by declining revenues, crowded by aggressive competition and unaided by the politicians, the handsome cavalry post closed out its first half-century amid grave doubt that it could ever reopen.

The track lost $400,000 two years ago in its first meeting under the present ownership. Last year, with less desirable racing dates, the operation was $3.5 million in the red. The present owners are Beautiful People with beautiful money—John Galbreath, owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, William McKnight, retired chairman of the board of 3-M, John Hanes, Mrs. F. W. Luro and others—but they borrowed $11.5 million when they bought the joint for $21.5 million, and the cost of servicing that debt is not beautiful.

Question of Dates

The owners do not believe that they can survive without the "middle dates"—from mid-January into early March when south Florida's tourist season hits its peak. And there is no good reason to believe they will get those dates from the state authorities, a breed the late sports editor Stanley Woodward described as "the unspeakable rednecks of Tallahassee."

When this year's meeting opened Jan. 17, management hoped it would produce financial figures to support its arguments for the middle dates. However, although the crowds were the largest Florida racing has drawn in five years, per capita betting fell off and the mutuel handle was almost $4 million below the business Gulfstream did during the middle dates last year. In 1974 the gasoline shortage was a serious problem. This winter promises to be one of the best that tourism has ever enjoyed hereabouts.

After yesterday's 10th race was run, Hialeah had entertained 620,117 customers at the 40-day meeting and handled $66,767,960 in wagers. Last year, 599,060 at Gulfstream bet $70,738,305.

It has been said that the only way to save Hialeah is to put it on wheels and move it, that for years the population movement has been north toward Gulfstream and Calder Park. It is true that the other tracks are easier to reach from, say, Miami Beach, but this year's attendance demonstrates that a horse player with any class can make it to Hialeah if he tries.

OTB Helps

Lynn Stone, Hialeah's president, attributes the betting decline to the recession. He and others have considered the possibility that New York's Off-Track Betting Parlors attracted some big bets that would have been laid here in other years, but it is doubtful that this cost the track any money. Hialeah's commission from OTB came to $310,000, to get that much from 4.5 per cent of the mutuels, which is the track's share, Hialeah would have to handle $7 million.

"We feel the attendance shows that the public likes our product," Stone said. "Quality racing, good horses. We think the figures show that while Gulfstream can do as well as Hialeah with the middle dates, Gulfstream does the better business with the spring dates. We think the state will get the most revenue, therefore, if Hialeah has the middle dates."

That argument will be offered today before a committee appointed by the Board of Business Regulation—the cracker equivalent of a racing commission—to study the feasibility of restructuring racing in a way that would get the state more involved, possibly along the lines of the New York State Racing Association, the nonprofit body that operates Aqueduct, Belmont and Saratoga with the state getting all the loot. Such an arrangement would involve putting Hialeah, Calder and Gulfstream under one roof.

Gulfstream Competition

"Jimmy Donn has said, 'If you can buy the other two you can buy us'," said Ogden Mills Phipps, chairman of the new committee.

Jimmy Donn jr., president of Gulfstream, is not expected to offer that track in a spring clearance sale. His position is that the state would prosper most if Gulfstream had both the middle and late dates. That would have been the case this year but after Hialeah's directors agreed to sell their franchise to Gulfstream for $7 million, the state attorney general gave an opinion that Hialeah's dates couldn't be moved from Dade to Broward County without a public referendum That killed the sale, for one year, at least.

Jimmy Phipps, Ogden's son, thinks there may be other solutions, maybe a redistribution of the take from mutuels or perhaps creation of a state racing authority.

To him, as to most racing people, class racing in Florida means Hialeah, and always has. Some worry about Hialeah's 400 flamingoes. They think Jimmy Donn would shoot and eat them.

ill Is Signed oving Women arer Equality

SHINGTON, March 5 —Controversial regula- barring sexual discrimi- in intercollegiate ath- and broadening oppor- s for women have been by Health, Education /elfare Secretary Caspar erger and sent to Presi- Ford.

regulations, known as IX, require colleges and sities to give equal op- ity to women in athlet- risk losing all federal g.

e university athletic men say Title IX could the end of big-time col- athletics if they are to spend equally for .

er an unusual provision 1972 law barring un- treatment of the sexes. mplex regulations must mitted to a 45-day con- nal review after the ent signs them. With- y major legislative s by Congress, sources he rules should be in in time to be enforced schools reopen this fall.



Art Buchwald

The FBI's Exhibit

WASHINGTON.—The FBI has finally firmed up its plans as to what it will do to help celebrate the country's bicentennial.

Efrem Zumguard, the agent in charge of American Revolutionary Activities, told me, "The FBI plans to have one of the biggest exhibits of any government institution. We are going to put on display for the first time our top-secret files on George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton and Francis Lightfoot Lee."



Buchwald

"I didn't know the FBI still had those files," I said.

"They were found in J. Edgar Hoover's office. He never threw anything away. We also have a very interesting slide show on Benjamin Franklin's sex life."

"Wow. I'd like to see that."

"There isn't anything about the American radicals we didn't know. We have photographs of everyone who participated in the Boston Tea Party, and one of our agents infiltrated Washington's rabble and got the names and addresses of everyone who crossed the Delaware."

"Then you must have known about Paul Revere?"

"Of course, we knew about Paul Revere. Our agents bugged his horse, and when he rode from Lexington to Concord we got tapes of him shouting, 'The British are coming.' We also had the Old North Church under surveillance for months. When the signal was flashed from the belfry, Hoover knew about it in 48 hours."

"You people were really on the ball."

"We're going to devote one whole wall to Thomas Paine. He was the worst agitator this country has ever known. Hoover was on to him from the start. We have the original copy of 'Common Sense,' the most subversive document that was printed in the last 200 years."

"More subversive than the 'Declaration of Independence'"?

* * *

"Maybe it would be a tossup. We're going to have a room set aside for the 'Declaration of Independence' which, incidentally, Hoover considered his greatest case. He knew everything that was going on in Philadelphia. The files on the second Continental Congress would make your hair stand on end. Did you know Jefferson wore a wig and high-heel shoes when he wrote the Declaration?"

"No, I didn't."

"Hoover did. That's why Jefferson couldn't fire him."

"You heard about Betsy Ross and Lewis Morris?"

"Not the Lewis Morris of New York?" I whistled.

"Hoover had pictures of them."

"Before or after she made the flag?"

"During."

"What about Lafayette?"

"He had an illegitimate child by John Paul Jones's wife. King George III really chuckled when he read that one."

"I guess there was no one in the government Hoover didn't know about."

"Do you know the first letter ever sent by the Continental Post Office? We opened it. It was from Jane Fonda's great-great-great-grandmother to Nathan Hale."

* * *

"I knew Hoover was diligent, but he seemed to have a sixth sense about things. No wonder everyone in the 13 colonies was afraid of him."

"Now do you want to hear of the pièce de résistance of our exhibit?"

"Of course."

Zumguard said, "Remember the famous painting of 'The Spirit of '76'? Hoover had the original in his files. Do you recall the boy on the left playing the drums?"

"Yes."

"He was an FBI undercover agent. That's how we managed to convict the other two."

French Police Find 28 Stolen Art Works

PARIS, March 5 (AP).—Police have found 28 of the 35 art works stolen from a Paris art gallery late in 1973, it was announced yesterday. The paintings, valued at 5 million francs—$1 million—were found in a hideaway on the Riviera.

Jacques Laporte, 58, who rented the apartment where the works were found, had previously been arrested in Monte Carlo. Mr. Laporte has denied any part in the theft and police quoted him as saying, "These paintings were left with me by friends I met in a bar. I was supposed to keep them for a short time."

The paintings were stolen from the Hervé Odermatt Gallery on the Faubourg St. Honoré.

Ben Gazzara: He's Happy To Be Back on Broadway



Ben Gazzara as Erie Smith in Eugene O'Neill's 'Hughie.'

By Natalie Layzell

NEW YORK (IHT).—Saturday's matinee of the "Hughie/Duet" double-header at the John Golden Theater is barely over when Ben Gazzara saunters into Charlie's and orders a beer.

The shambling, almost-apologetic gait of Erie Smith is gone but not the cockiness behind the three-day fuzz that frames his face. Best to maneuver him to a table because any second he will start rolling dice with the bartender.

"Mother's milk," Gazzara sighs, settling back after the first swig of beer. Here is a man enjoying himself hugely after being absent from Broadway for 10 years. "Hughie," one of Eugene O'Neill's last published plays—set in a seedy hotel—gives Gazzara the opportunity for his Broadway comeback.

The critics were unanimous in praising his performance as Erie, the tinhorn gambler down on his luck but damned if he will be defeated. He is the consummate con artist, using the hotel's new night clerk—a balding zombie—in his continuing campaign to remake himself into a big-time Broadway character.

One-Man Show

In "Duet," by David Scott Milton, Gazzara plays Leonard Pelican, a schizophrenic seedy-hotel night clerk who convinces himself that a crazy Russian from the KGB is out to get him. This one-man show for a cast of two requires Gazzara to rush on and off stage, changing from one character to the other.

Even with the Bowery-Bum whiskers, Gazzara at 44 looks good. However, he says that he is tired but not from pursuing himself as the paranoid Leonard Pelican in "Duet."

"Last night did it . . . I was out debauching." He leans back in his chair and grins. "Same again tonight . . . but then I can sleep all day Sunday."

Then, suddenly, Gazzara shatters the image by talking about his wife and two daughters.

Janice Rule

He is married to actress Janice Rule. "She's studying to be a psychoanalyst," he says admiringly. As well as bringing up their daughters, Kate and Liz, Miss Rule has worked in films, the theater and television. She beat her husband back to Broadway, appearing in 1971 as Ruth in Harold Pinter's "The Homecoming."

The Gazzaras have a home in Los Angeles and have kept Miss Rule's apartment on Riverside Drive, a vast, high-ceilinged place with a view.

"Janice has never had the overwhelming need to be a superstar," Gazzara says, perhaps with a touch of relief. "She's been content. She would have been perfectly happy to be part of a repertory company here."

Met in '50s

The couple met in the late fifties when they appeared together on Broadway in Michael V. Gazzo's "The Night Circus."

As for himself, Gazzara says the desire to be a superstar "comes and goes." He laughs. "At the moment, it's definitely gone."

The "Serious Sicilian," as the New Yorker described him in the early fifties following his first two Broadway hits, has softened, given way to an easy warmth. Then he wore dark suits, affected a certain style. Today it's jeans, a red shirt, a jacket with patches at the elbows.

One Peeve

He is pleased that his friend John Cassavetes and his wife, Gena Rowlands, have won Oscar nominations for "A Woman Under the Influence"—he for best director, she in the best-actress category. His only peeve: "Why wasn't Peter Falk among the best actors?"

The "terrible trio" of Gazzara-Cassavetes-Falk had themselves a romp in Cassavetes's "Husbands." "Oh sure, we've talked about sequels," Gazzara says. "We've talked a lot. A movie called 'Wives,' for instance . . ."

Gazzara became a member of Elia Kazan's Actors Studio in 1952 and for the next several years, while in his early twenties, his pyrotechnics won him raves and awards: "End As a Man," "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," "A Hatful of Rain."

He chuckles. "Hell, I had integrity in the early days. I had *three* hit plays before rushing off to Hollywood."

In 1964

Broadway last saw Gazzara in 1964, in "Traveler Without Luggage," the drama about an amnesiac by Jean Anouilh. A year earlier, in 1963, he appeared in "my other O'Neill," a revival of "Strange Interlude," the first production by The Actors Studio Theater, the newly established arm of the studio.

Gazzara remembers the play: "The cast was marvelous—Geraldine Page, Franchot Tone, Pat Hingle, Betty Field and young Jane Fonda."

Comments are exchanged about the "dated" quality of O'Neill's language but Gazzara makes that irrelevant. In fact, he is enchanted to find that 18-to-19-year-olds are eating it up. "They love it, they're charmed, it's part of this nostalgia thing."

"I sent all the reviews to my daughter Liz—she's 15—and she wrote back, 'Of course! It's New York. They understand the human condition.'" Laughter.

Why has he been away from Broadway so long? He shrugs. "Baby, next time it won't be so long."

PEOPLE: *Anne Hearst Arrested On a Drug Charge*



Anne Randolph Hearst
. . . charged

Anne Randolph Hearst, 19, younger sister of fugitive newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, has pleaded not guilty to a drug charge after being arrested as she was driving with friends across the border from Canada into the United States. In Niagara Falls, N.Y., U.S. Attorney Richard Arcara said that a routine search of her car and its occupants had revealed 1.2 grams of an amphetamine. Donald Moffet, 21, of Denver, was carrying the drug in his sock. Both Miss Hearst and Moffet were charged with a misdemeanor—possession of a prescription drug. In an affidavit filed in connection with the arrest, a customs agent and a drug enforcement administration agent, both present during the search, said Moffet and Miss Hearst had told them that the amphetamine belonged to her. The third person in the car, George Boomer, 21, of Grosse Pointe, Mich., was not charged. A preliminary hearing has been set for March 19.

Miss Hearst's arrest follows rumors that her sister Patricia would soon attempt to cross the border from Canada into the United States in the Buffalo area. Arcara said he had "no way of knowing" if Anne Hearst had intended to contact her fugitive sister, adding that he did not know why the trio had been in the area. FBI officials said Wednesday that they had met with Anne Hearst after her arrest but refused to elaborate.

* * *

Rep. Barbara Jordan of Texas has been elected Democratic woman of the year by the Woman's National Democratic Club and will be honored at a dinner March 12 in Washington. This is the first time in the 53 years since it was founded that the 2,000-member organization has singled out a woman of the year.

* * *

David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, recently received the insignia of a commander of the Legion of Honor at a private lunch in the French Embassy in Washington. Among the guests: Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Ambassador Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet praised Rockefeller for his generosity, citing his contributions to restoring the Versailles Palace.

* * *

Sufficiently recovered from last month's heart attack to undergo surgery, Sen. Robert [illegible] jr., 58, had a cataract removed from his right eye Tuesday [illegible] Cincinnati. He had a similar operation on the left eye a [illegible] ago. The Ohio Republican [illegible] to return to Washington "[illegible] a month."

* * *

The late President John Kennedy once said that [illegible] thought Richard Nixon was mentally unsound and once described him as a "cheap bastard," according to excerpts from a book on the late President published in Chicago Monday. The author, Benjamin Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post. The excerpts are appearing in Playboy magazine next month. Bradlee knew President Kennedy both as a friend and a journalist when he worked for Newsweek magazine in the early 1960s. He [illegible] notes of their meetings, with the understanding that they would not be published until at least five years after Kennedy left the White House. The "cheap bastard" remark occurred when Kennedy was asked if he had read Nixon's book, "Six Crises." "In the 1960 campaign stuff and that's all I'm going to read," he said. "I can't stand the way he puts everything in Trick's mouth. It makes me sick. He's a cheap bastard; that's all there is to it." The suggestion that Nixon was "sick, sick, sick" came after Nixon's defeat in 1962 in his race for the governorship of California, when he told reporters, "You won't have Dick Nixon to kick around anymore." "Nobody," Kennedy said, "could talk like that and be normal."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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ROND-POINT Champs-Elysées: Nice 2 rooms, comfort, carpet, phone, balcony. Fr. 5,000 net. 206-12-97.

SEVRES, HAUTS-DE-SEINE: Double living + 2 bedrooms, all comfort, phone, large balcony/loggia. Splendid view. Fr. 1,850 net. 551-04-61.

ROND-POINT Champs-Elysées: Studio + bedroom, phone, new & luxurious. Fr. 1,900 net. 754-01-93.

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ETOILE: Studio, all comfort, telephone. Fr. 800. 236-74-83.

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ETAMPES: Villa neuf, 5,000 m. jardin, living 60 m. + 5 chambres, 2 bains, telephone, sous-sol 150 m. Fr. 1,950. T.: 744-22-97, 793-73-91.

VERSAILLES, NEAR CHATEAU: 3-room apartment, phone, fireplace, 1/2 hour Paris. Free now. Fr. 1,260. Tel.: 687-23-33. Ext. 223 (Office)

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DURLEY HOUSE, 115 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Serviced furnished apartments. Tel.: 01-235 5537.

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HOUSES TO RENT in AMSTERDAM, BUSSUM & UTRECHT areas. Pierre's Rental Agency, Kapittelweg 389, Hilversum. Tel.: 02150-12198.

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LUXURY NEW APARTMENT, 10 minutes from LISBON, magnificent view, quiet, 10th floor, sitting-room with fireplace, radio, record-player, dining, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, library, pantries, veranda, electric heating, phone, linen, crockery. Fully equipped kitchen, washing machine, dish washer. Pools. Parking. Price: Portuguese Esc. 15,000 monthly. Box 237, Herald Tribune, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon, Portugal.

U.S.A.

BOSTON SUBURBS: Private 5 bedrooms, 4 1/2 baths, furnished, pool, tennis, from Sept. 1, $1,250 monthly. Box 29,550, Herald, Paris, or (617) 891 6250 (Boston).

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PARIS AND SUBURBS

BLD. LANNES, facing Bois: 4-5 rooms, 2 modern baths, fully equipped American kitchen, 110 sq.m., charming, elegant, sunny, carpeted, ample closet space, phone, garden. Call, owner anytime: 504-86-18.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

MAGNIFICENT APARTMENT, 16th, Place Etats Unis, facing south, new building, fabulous modern decorations. 136 sq.m., duplex + 100 sq.m. roof-top terrace, 50 sq.m. reception. Professional use possible, 2 phones, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 wc's, 3 garages. Claude VIGO, 58 rue de Longchamp, 75116 PARIS, 553-91-28.

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7TH, beautiful artist's studio, newly redone, phone. Call: 633-13-31 or 705-32-78.

FRENCH PROVINCES

EXCEPTIONAL MAGNIFICENT VILLA 20 min. Nice airport, 2 kms sea. Ultra-modern, air conditioned, built on hillside facing south, 2 levels. Splendid view. Complete calm. 30 sq.m. reception, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 kitchens, 1 with old style barbecue. Claude VIGO 58 rue de Longchamp, 75116 Paris. 553-91-28.

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RETIREMENT COOPERATIVE, non-profit, tiny village overlooking Mediterranean, now expanding 16 to 27 families. 2-3-bedroom houses. $15,000-$30,000. Write: Hassler, Agua Amarga por Carboneras (Almeria) for information.

WELL KNOWN steakhouse in Las Palmas for sale. For information, contact: Clive Thomas, London. Tel.: 72 35061.

SPAIN (East Coast). Aparthotel (50 apartments) and 3 acres of land located on Costa Brava for sale. U.S. $600,000. José M. Anzizu, Pelayo 48, Barcelona 1.

MARBELLA: OWNER VILLA, $37,000. Details: Box 29,535, Herald, Paris.

REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

AMERICAN COUPLE seeks long-term rental, possible later purchase, country property within 200 kms Paris. Desire land, old house of character restored, unfurnished, large reception, min. 3 1/2 bathrooms, caretaker quarters. Write Box 29,560, Herald, Paris.

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COMMERCIAL PREMISES

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FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" PAGE 11.

International Company seeks EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Highly qualified. Bilingual French-English. Indispensable, must be competent to give English lessons twice a week. Stable position, Fringe Benefits. Write with photo, curriculum vitae and salary expectations to No. 661 Publicites Réunies, 112 Bd. Voltaire, 75011 PARIS, who will forward.

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PERSONNEL ASSISTANT to General Manager of small but growing International Group. Preferably British and bilingual. He will have already acquired some commercial/administrative experience and enjoy meeting people. Telephone Paris 261-51-07 for interview or write with details C.V. to TAS, 77 Rue La Boétie, Paris-8e, who will forward.

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Requires native speaking English teachers. Minimum age 23. B.A. or equivalent. Candidates must be British or naturalized French or hold valid work permit. Tel.: Mr. GIBB 742-12-39 between 10 and 12

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English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116-Paris, France. Tel.: 727-61-89.

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INT'L LAW FIRM seek English secretary. Legal experience preferred. Letter + C.V. to Box 51,251, Herald, Paris.

BILINGUAL English executive secretary for int'l executive. Paris 555-71-16 after 4 p.m.

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INTERNATIONAL SALESWOMAN. Young Swiss lady, speaking fluent German and English, some Greek and Italian, 3 years experience in U.S. fleet business, is seeking position in sales. Free to travel. Phone Switzerland 073 45 13 61.

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AMERICAN, 54, resident Cannes, traveled five continents as tour director. 20 years representative American shipping company Africa. Fluent French, English, Spanish, knowledge German. [illegible] interesting work in different [illegible] Write to Box 29,394, Herald, Paris.

EFFICIENT BELGIAN, 25, living in Brussels, high school U.S.A., College Automobile engineering and management U.K., seeks job, will travel, excellent presentation. Write: Box 21,332, Herald, Paris or phone Brussels 358 0274.

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FRENCH GIRL, grad. 25, fluent English-Spanish-German, [illegible] experience, seeks non secretarial job. Box 29,563, Herald, Paris.

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SECRETARY-TRANSLATOR, French English seeks part-time work. Paris Box 29,547, Herald, Paris.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

CORDON BLEU STUDENT and wife to babysit/cook in exchange for room. Write Box 29,558, Herald, Paris.

SEEK BABY SITTING. Except evenings. Tel.: Paris 727-48-48.

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PART-TIME, English-speaking babysitter. Paris 224-72-64.

MOTHER'S HELP, part-time, live out. For twins. Paris: [illegible]